

TOMORROW

Thriving Christopher Walker reports on Israel's emergence from diplomatic isolation. Arriving On the Fashion page. Georgina Howell reacts to the shock of the new.



Depriving The second part of a Spectrum series investigates the horrors of the monkey business. Driving Paul Jennings on the plight of the Class 3 car owner. Striving The continuing battle for the county cricket championship.

Israel cuts spending by £467m

After a meeting lasting nearly 10 hours in Jerusalem, the Israeli Cabinet announced it would reduce government spending by 40,000m shekels (£467m). The Ministry of Finance had requested budget cuts of 55,000m shekels to help check the widening trade gap and national debt.

Pakistan protest

The Pakistan Cabinet, which met for nine hours yesterday, warned demonstrators against martial law that they face severe punishment. Meanwhile, protests widened with a march by several hundred medical students in Jamshoro.

Murder charge

Three men were charged last night with the murder of Mr Peter Clarke, a security guard at Beisize Park Underground station in north-east London on Friday. They will appear before Highbury magistrates today.

Dearer gas call

The British Gas Corporation is not charging enough to put prices on a rational economic basis despite sharp rises over the past four years, Government-commissioned report says.

Quadrathlon win

Richard Crane, who ran 2,100 miles along the Himalayas less than two months ago, won the first Quadrathlon, a 159-mile race of swimming, walking, cycling, and running.

Unesco fight

Eight Western countries, headed by the US and Britain, are taking issue with the other 152 members of Unesco, nearly two-thirds of whose budget they provide.

Britain's gold

Rachel Bayliss, of Britain, won the individual gold medal at the European three-day event championships, ahead of another Briton, Lucinda Green, who took the silver. Sweden won the team event.

Health fears

Most English health authorities fear that they will not have enough money to maintain services because of cuts announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Relay record

Britain's men's and women's athletics teams both finished fourth in the European Cup at Crystal Palace yesterday. The men's 4 x 400 metres relay quad provided a new record.

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Letters: On the Soviet challenge from Dr R. McCreehan; school economics from Mr B. Hurl; religious viewing from Mr A. Wright and Canon M. M. Martin.
Leading articles: Privatization; French intellectuals.
Features, pages 8-10
Rewards for doing something different; Domestic concerns of US foreign policy; A case of urban health disease; Spectrum: Man's inhumanity to monkeys; Modern Times: Rock around the clock.

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Whitehall wants to cut jobless teenagers' benefit

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

The Government's determination to "grind down" the level of allowances paid to unemployed teenagers as part of its effort to increase "the will to work", was confirmed yesterday by a senior Whitehall source.

The Treasury has identified parental housing costs and rental allowances for young people as prime targets for cuts as part of the public spending purge, which is designed to find savings of up to £2,000m for the next financial year, 1984-85.

It was stated yesterday that the specific saving might amount to only £100m, but it was emphasized that the "incentive effects" were as important as the public expenditure implications.

Under current rules, the unemployment benefit paid to those aged 16 and 17, £15.80 a week, rises by £4.75 to £20.55 at 18.

But the 570,000 unemployed in the 18-plus group who live at home are entitled to a weekly supplement of £3.10 as a contribution to parental housing costs and the Dept of Health and Social Security pays the whole of the claimant's rent if he opts to leave home.

One source yesterday commented on the "exploitation" of such rental claims, with some youngsters receiving as much as an extra £40 a week in the London area.

The latest proposal to adjust teenage benefits was hinted at in comments made by the Prime Minister last June. She said: "It really has been my dream to have unemployment not as an option for the young, so that they either stay at school or go into further education or into a job or into some form of training."

"It is too easy for some of them, straight out of school, to go straight on to social security at the age of 16. They like it and they have a lot of money in their pocket and some of them, not all of them by a long chalk, but some of them learn a way of life which they should never have the chance to learn."

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, also refused to rule out a cut from November next year in the real value of unemployment benefit paid to all jobless people. This is in spite of the fact that savings could be as low as £12m to £13m for each one per cent reduction below his level of inflation.

He said in July: "There can be no doubt whatever that at the margin there are people, even in present circumstances, who take a rational decision that it is not worth their while taking a job at the sort of pay at which jobs would be on offer."

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social

Services, who is abroad on holiday, appears prepared to fight any cuts in the value of basic benefit.

But Mr Neil Kinnock, the leading contender for the Labour leadership, last night dismissed any possibility of a Tory backbench revolt on benefit cuts. He said: "I expect some wet whiffing, but it will not go much further than that. The Tories should be X-rayed to see if they have still got any spine."

"It is not that the kids are work-shy; it is that the Government are misers when it comes to providing work."

The latest leak of Whitehall spending plans was last night being seen by some ministers as part of a concerted Treasury exercise to "soften up" Mr Fowler in advance of next month's bilateral talks with the Treasury.

Meanwhile, a Market and Opinion Research International survey, conducted for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* yesterday showed that more than 7m people had faced times in the last year when they had not had enough money to buy the food they needed. About 3m could not afford to heat the living areas of their homes, and about 500,000 children do not have three meals a day because of shortage of money.

Police use picture in sex hunt

By Rupert Morris

Police held a publicity exercise last night along the route taken by the Brighton boy aged six when he was abducted and sexually assaulted by three men a week ago.

The reward for information leading to the arrest of his attackers rose to £55,000, with a £20,000 donation yesterday from an anonymous London businessman.

More than 40 volunteer officers and three mobile vans, linked by radio to Brighton police headquarters, took part in the exercise from 6pm to midnight.

Officers with photographs of the boy appealed for witnesses near his home where he was abducted, at possible sites of the attack, and at Newhaven where he was abandoned.

At St Joseph's Catholic Church, in Wellington Road, Brighton, Father Ian Byrnes prayed for the boy and for all victims of violence. He said the signs were scandalous, but that it was encouraging that people were helping the family with money.

He urged the congregation not to become followers of excitement and drama, but to read the accounts of the attack only for the facts.

"There has been great publicity, but I do not want to be tempted to judge any individual. I am not saying these men should not be brought to justice, but they must face the justice of Christ with the help of his family on earth."

French warplanes fly into Ndjamena

Ndjamena (Reuters) - Ten French warplanes arrived in Chad yesterday to provide cover for more than 1,000 French paratroops backing the government of President Hissène Habré.

A Reuters correspondent saw six Jaguar strike aircraft and two Mirage fighters on the ground at Ndjamena airport and two other Mirages taking off. It was not known where they were going.

A French military spokesman earlier confirmed the arrival of four Jaguars, saying they were in Chad to protect French troops, many of them stationed on the front line facing the Libyan-backed rebels of the former president, Mr Goukouni Quédou.

The Jaguars swept in low formation into the Chadian capital, over the Chari River, as people were leaving church. There was a cry of "hurrah, hurrah" at last, as the aircraft made several passes over the city.

The French spokesman had said the four Jaguars "could intervene if French troops are threatened", but declined to say how long they would remain.

An east-west defence line set up after the loss of most of northern Chad to the rebels. The troops are officially described as instructors for Mr Habré's army, but their commander said they would defend themselves if attacked.

The arrival of the aircraft seemed to indicate an important escalation of the French presence, which has been

growing since the fall of the northern oasis town of Faya-Largeau to the rebels on August 10.

The arrival of the Jaguars was preceded on Saturday by that of a French CK135 tanker capable of refuelling aircraft in flight.

The Jaguars arrived from the Central African Republic. "There is no question of their moving for the moment," a French military source said.

Mr P. J. Mitterrand is to explain to the nation this week the reasons for France's deepening involvement in Chad (Roger Beaudou writes). In an interview likely to be broadcast on Wednesday, he will emphasize that French troops are there to strengthen his bargaining position with Mr Goukouni and his backers, Colonel Gaddafi.

In another development, the French Defence Ministry denied over the weekend a report in *The Times* that a French soldier, possibly from the Foreign Legion, was killed by a landmine last week in Chad. A spokesman said the report was unfounded, but refused to say whether any casualties had been returned to France from the French peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

The *Times* reported that the Chad death was officially labelled as the accidental death of an August 14 of a French soldier in Beirut. The French command in Beirut has reported such a death, said to have happened when a hand grenade carried by a soldier exploded accidentally.

Threat to baby in 6p mugging

By Michael Horsnell

Police were yesterday hunting four black youths who threatened to strangle an eight-week baby while they mugged a girl aged 12 who was looking after him.

The attack took place as the girl called Gina was going to a shop with the baby. Steven, aged 6, on Saturday night.

The youths approached them in Brixton, South London, 500 yards from their homes, and demanded cash and jewellery from the girl after snatching the baby from his pram. The girl, who was slapped in the face, handed over 6p and had a gold signet ring wrenched off her finger as one youth held Scott

and another held the baby by the neck, threatening to strangle him.

Scott wriggled free and ran home to his mother, Miss Barbara Summers, who alerted the police. But the youths, aged between 16 and 18, escaped. The children were unhurt, but severely shaken.

One of the youths, who is well built, was wearing a grey track-suit with black piping and black beret; another was wearing a blue top, black corduroy trousers and training shoes, and a third a black track-suit with green and red shoulders. They are believed to live in the Angel Town area of Brixton.

Miss Barbara Summers, aged

32, said: "They must have seen sick to do this to an eight-week-old baby. It is disgusting."

Det. Chief Supt. Ray Adams said: "To reinforce their demands, these men picked the baby out of the pram and threatened to strangle him. Gina believed they were going to do so."

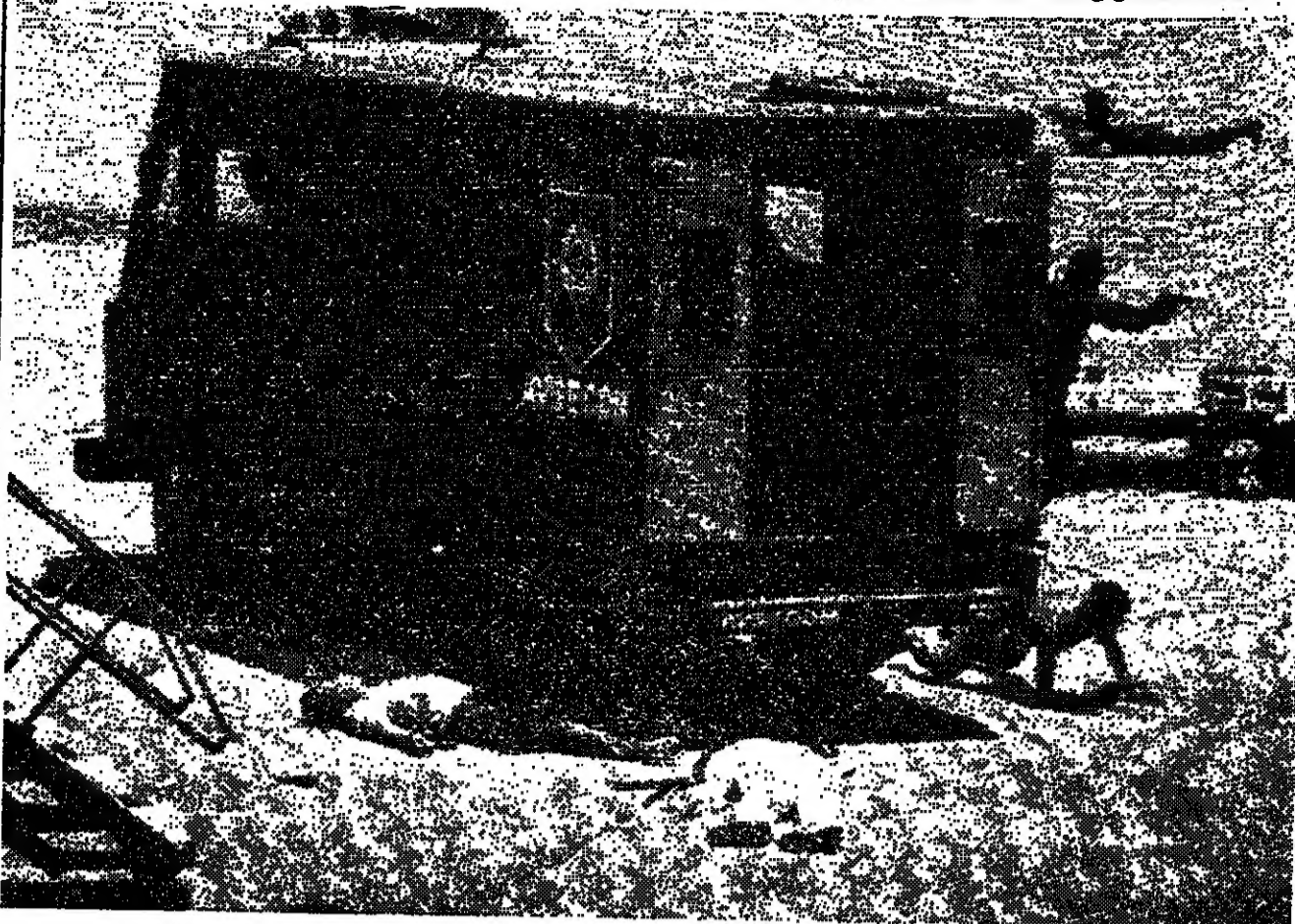
Girl's face set alight

A girl aged nine yesterday described how a gang of skinheads set her face alight with a flaming aerosol can.

Victoria Mullarkey, of Talaght, Dublin, could not open her eyes for two days after the

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Marcos rival shot dead in Manila



The bodies of Benigno Aquino and his alleged assassin lying a few feet from the aircraft steps.

From Keith Dalton Manila

The Philippines opposition leader, Mr Benigno Aquino, was shot dead along with his alleged assassin at Manila International Airport yesterday, only moments after soldiers escorted him from a China Airlines aircraft which had brought him home after three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

Mr Aquino, aged 50, the arch-rival of President Ferdinand Marcos, died instantly from a single bullet from a Magnum .357 fired into the back of his head, according to

the police chief, General Prospero Olivas.

His alleged assassin, who managed to evade a tight military cordon round the airport, was killed in a volley of bullets from the soldiers.

"He (Aquino) was about to board a van, but suddenly a man darted out and the security was caught flat-footed at that point," General Olivas said.

"When they heard the shots, they noticed the man then."

Journalists were shown the body of the alleged gunman, which four hours after the assassination still lay in a pool of blood surrounded by 22

spent cartridges. He was dressed in jeans and a blue and white shirt.

Foreign correspondents who travelled with Mr Aquino from Taipei said that the moment the aircraft came to a halt three soldiers and a number of plainclothes security men came on board and escorted Mr Aquino down the stairs from a side exit.

Other soldiers with guns prevented the dozen reporters from accompanying Mr Aquino down the steps. Shots were heard, then a pause, then more shots.

Mr Bill Stewart, an American radio correspondent, said: "Immediately I heard shots I looked out one window and saw this man standing upright and when he fired, he sort of did a little dance... a little jig... as though he was maybe deranged."

A Japanese correspondent, Mr Kishio Wakamiya, reported at first seeing two soldiers draw their guns and shoot Mr Aquino, but later admitted that he could not be certain who fired at whom.

"I'll have to tell the people. I don't know what they will do."

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Art 'fakes' inquiry by MCC

By Rupert Morris

The Marylebone Cricket Club is to hold an inquiry into allegations that a large number of the paintings that adorn the Long Room and Memorial Gallery at Lord's are fakes.

Sixteen of the 38 paintings on show in the gallery, which has a 75p admission fee to the public, are fake, with 14 according to the *Mail on Sunday*, having been forged by the same hand. Mr E. W. "Jim" Swanton, the former cricket commentator and chairman of the arts and library committee, said: "The matter will be pursued with the greatest rigour, but the idea that the MCC art collection is a fraud is nonsense."

He said that the collection consisted of works donated to, or bought by, the club since Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, a former treasurer, had begun collecting pictures in 1864. As he understood it, serious doubts had been raised only about paintings given by Sir Jeremiah Colman, the mustard magnate.

Mr Stephen Green, the Lord's curator, was on holiday yesterday, but his predecessor, Miss Diana Rail-Kerr, is reported to have said that she knew that many of the paintings were fake.

MCC officials are understood to have been aware that a number of the paintings in the Colman collection had been overpaid. Few extravagant claims have been made for the collection, which includes many admitted copies, but it is nonetheless the most comprehensive collection of cricketing memorabilia in the world.

The main figure behind the allegations is Mr Robin Simon, head of the Institute of European Studies on London, and joint author of a new book on cricket art.

Among the most famous pictures which he describes as fake is "Cricket at the Artillery Ground, 1743", attributed to Francis Hayman. Mr Simon says the painting could not be by Hayman, and could not even have been painted in the eighteenth century.

He says that the majority of the fake paintings in the Colman collection were forged by the same person.

Meacher says Labour would not impose unilateralism

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Meacher, the left-wing contender for Labour's deputy leadership, said last night that there would be no question of a Labour government imposing a policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament against the wishes of the British public.

"Security is such a fundamental issue that any political party which was not supported and could not be trusted would not win an election," he said.

Mr Meacher, a long-standing unilateralist, said that the party should spend the next three or four years campaigning for a non-nuclear defence policy which included a number of crucial and interlinked components.

He decried the continued emphasis on Polaris, saying: "There is more to a non-nuclear defence policy than saying 'No to cruise, no to Trident, no to

American bases, and no to Polaris'."

Labour's campaign "would also need to include a reversal of Nato policy on the first use of nuclear weapons; the extension of disarmament talks to take in battlefield nuclear weapons; the

creation of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe; support for a nuclear freeze; an extension of the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty; a halt to the nuclear space race; and greater clarification of the dangers posed by the multiplicity of a nuclear weaponry held by sea, air and land-based forces."

When pressed about the possibility of a unilateral renunciation of Polaris, Mr Meacher said: "There is no question that a Labour government should ram down the throats of the people defence policy which people disagreed with."

Mr Meacher, who is emerging as the main challenger to Mr Roy Hattersley as the deputy to Mr Foot's likely successor, Mr Neil Kinnock, said that his views were complementary to the spirit of conference resolutions on non-nuclear defence policy.

Mr Meacher: The need for flexibility.

Anti-Walesa campaign stepped up

Warsaw (Reuters) - A Polish Government barrage of mockery and insults against Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity free trade union, reached a new high point this weekend as the union's third birthday approached.

The campaign to discredit Mr Walesa was stepped up as the threat of a possible new confrontation open between the Government and Solidarity activists on the anniversary of the strikes which led to the union's creation.

A clandestine committee of shipyard workers has called for a nationwide go-slow starting on Tuesday if the Government has failed to start new talks with Mr Walesa today. The authorities have categorically ruled out such a meeting, linking Mr Walesa with suggestions that it should take place.

The authorities appear specially sensitive to Mr Walesa's potential for exciting fellow-workers and his support for Western trade sanctions.

Kremling message, page 6

Harvest in early but yields are down

By John Young Agriculture Correspondent

The prolonged hot, dry weather has facilitated one of the earliest and most rapid harvests in many parts of the country, fields have been cut, cleared of stubble and straw and cultivated ready for drilling within hours.

But the second of this year's three annual crop surveys, compiled by *The Times*, suggests that except for wheat, yields will be substantially down on last year, perhaps by between 10 and 20 per cent. It also shows that grass growth has

been exceptionally poor, especially in the traditional grazing areas of the West Country and Wales.

Farmers who have been blithely burning large quantities of barley straw may have cause to regret it in a few months. Last spring, it was in strong demand for animal feed, and a Cornish correspondent who recently returned from holiday in Cornwall reports that the situation there is "desperate" and that the winter feed position will be very tight.

A farmer in Dorset claims to have seen no rain since June 5. His grass has burnt up and, with

the ground like iron, there is no chance of regrowth.

Another in Kent says that his fields became badly rutted by cows in the wet spring and that the hot sun has since baked the rutts like concrete. He needs the sunshine for harvesting, but badly wants rain for the cattle.

In Lincolnshire, grass growth is reported to half its normal level, but rain in Derbyshire has improved matters, and a reader in Cumbria has enjoyed good hay and silage.

A Bedfordshire farmer complains that, as well as suffering excessive rain in the spring and drought during the summer,

some crops have also been devastated by hail. Yields of oilseed rape are down to 17cwt an acre, half that of last year; beans are also poor and peas no better than average.

An Essex man reports virtually no rain for two and a half months. Both he and a Northamptonshire colleague have managed about a ton of rape an acre, despite promise earlier in the year of an excellent crop.

Growers of sugar beet do not share the optimism expressed by the British Sugar Corporation last week. A Suffolk

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We'll also help wipe away Susan's fears.

The children who come to our homes have usually reached the depths of despair. So it can take months and often years of love and dedicated care to help them through their trauma. Unfortunately, it also takes increasingly large amounts of money. All at a time when cases like Susan's are becoming both more complicated and more frequent. We'd like to be able to help even more children, but it's a struggle just to keep our present homes open. So please send a donation to: Church of England Children's Society, Freepost, London SE11 4BR.

Name: _____
Address: _____

The Children's Society.

Your gift will be blessed — and
 warmly acknowledged.
 Revere Mother

Gas prices must rise to cover costs, independent report says

By Jonathan Davis

Despite its record profits, the British Gas Corporation is still not charging enough to put its gas prices on a rational economic basis, according to a government-commissioned report, on the industry's efficiency, due to be published this week.

The wide-ranging investigation of the corporation's affairs by the accountancy firm of Deloitte, Haskins and Sells was commissioned last year by Mr Nigel Lawson, then Secretary of State for Energy, as one of a series of independent investigations of nationalized industry performance.

The report is understood to conclude that, despite the sharp increases of the last four years, gas prices still do not fully reflect the sharp increases in the cost of gas supplies that the corporation is expected to face throughout the 1980s and into the 1990s.

Further increases will be needed, the report says, if prices are to be accurately aligned with the industry's "long run marginal costs", the general

pricing standard laid down for monopoly state industries by Whitehall.

British Gas has said it is considering raising domestic gas prices by four to five per cent this autumn, despite having doubled its current cost-profit to £663m, in the last financial year. No announcement about increases has yet been made officially.

Although the Deloitte's report makes some 100 recommendations for changes in British Gas operations, it does not specify how far tariffs should be raised, although some outside experts have estimated that present domestic tariffs are about 20 per cent below what they would be if the "long run marginal cost formula" were to be adopted.

Domestic gas tariffs - at present about 33p a therm - have doubled since 1979 as a result of the Government's directive to the corporation to increase prices by ten per cent more than the rate of inflation each year. This three-year programme has now ended.

While the Government has accepted the principle of raising prices to cover marginal costs, ministers are also acutely aware of the widespread complaints of constituents and backbench MPs about the impact of sharply rising prices.

Another recommendation of the Deloitte report is that the Government should take steps to mend its acrimonious relations with the corporations and Sir Denis Rooke, its chairman.

It is also believed to recommend that the corporation has become overcentralised.

British Gas has made no secret that the price it has to pay for gas is going to rise sharply now that its original cheap supplies from the North Sea are starting to run out.

Its average cost of supplies has gone up sevenfold in the last ten years to 11p a therm, but it is already having to pay more than double that for new contracts to buy supplies from the North Sea and from Norway.

A man running out of challenges



First prize: Richard Crane being congratulated by Michelle Young, his girl friend, after winning the "Quadrathlon".

By David Powell

Richard Crane, aged 29, one of two brothers who less than two months ago completed a 2,100-mile run along the Himalayas, yesterday became the first winner of what was advertised as the world's toughest race.

The geologist from Cockermouth, Cumbria, crossed the finishing line at Gravesend, Kent, after about seventeen hours of continuous swimming, walking, cycling, and running. As he did so, he leapt into the air in celebration and said: "Now I will have to think up new challenges."

The 159-mile "Quadrathlon" began at 5 pm on Saturday with a two-mile swim between the piers at Brighton. It was followed by a 32-mile walk to Tunbridge Wells, and then a 37-mile bicycle ride to Brands Hatch with a further 20 laps of the circuit.

The final stage, after a medical check and a 15-minute rest, was a full 26-mile marathon run. Crane still had the energy to go back to encourage his brother, Adrian, who finished fifteenth.

Their Himalayan feat involved climbing the equivalent of 10 Everests and was completed in 101 days. Their intention was to raise £250,000 for a charity, Intermediate Technology, which encourages self-help development in Third World countries, but contributions have so far fallen far short of the target.

The organizers described the "quadrathlon" as "the Everest of athletic events" and only 62 of the 87 competitors finished.

Seven dropped out after the initial swimming event, and six of those had to be treated in hospital for hypothermia. But Richard Crane described the swimming stage as "really boring".

On his way out of Brighton his support crew fed him with one of his favourite dishes, fish and chips from a local restaurant, but later, as digestion became difficult, he turned to a diet of orange water and jam bottles.

Afterwards, as he celebrated with his girl friend, Michelle Young, aged 23, from Brighton, he said the "quadrathlon" was harder than anything he had done before.

He took the lead in the 150th mile, passing Steven Upton, a strong marathon runner who was expected to win when he began the final stage comfortably ahead.

But a hamstring injury reduced Upton to a walk.

Upton, aged 28, from Becham, Kent, came second and Edmund Shillaber, aged 43, a former international walker from Plymouth, was third.

Brenda Yule, aged 38, from Middlesbrough, Cleveland, was the first of two women competitors to complete the course. She finished thirty-first.



Peak fitness: Richard Crane during his 2,100-mile run over the Himalayas, performed with his brother, Adrian.

Informer's mother to plead for his wife

By Richard Ford

Mrs Eileen Hill, mother of the Irish National Liberation Army informer, Henry Kirkpatrick, is expected to meet him in jail today to persuade him to retract his evidence and ...

His step-father, Mr Richard Hill, freed from being held by INLA last week, confirmed that Kirkpatrick had asked to meet his mother during a visit by a member of the family. The family was awaiting permission from the prison authorities for Kirkpatrick's mother to enter the Crumlin Road jail, where he is being held.

An INLA gang which has been holding Mrs Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, aged 24, has threatened to kill her soon unless Kirkpatrick withdraws statements implicating 18 people in terrorist crimes.

Only days before Mr Hill, and his half sister, Diane, were released after being held hostage by INLA, Kirkpatrick told his mother that he believed the terror gang's kidnapping was "a bluff". But it was reported that he had thought about reconsidering his position if the terrorists released Diane and showed their "good faith".

Mrs Hill has made several appeals to terrorists urging them to release the informer's wife. She has been held since the beginning of June after being abducted by hooded men from her parents' home in west Belfast.

"I wish to God they would show her the same compassion and let her go too. Please, maybe he would see sense if they would let her go. Maybe he feels cornered and if they would only let her go, he may see sense then," Mrs Hill says.

Kirkpatrick saw a relative on Saturday in a visit arranged before the abducted pair were released from a house in co Donegal last week.

However, Kirkpatrick is in an unenviable position. Failure to withdraw his statements could result in the death of the woman who had married only four months before his arrest. But if he does retract he faces a lifetime in prison because he has been given five life sentences after admitting murdering three members of the security forces.

He was also given 992 years concurrent in jail for 72 other terrorist offences, including eight attempted murders, six conspiracies to murder and membership of the INLA.

FA calls for tough crowd laws

From Our Correspondent Glasgow

This year's football season opened on Sunday with renewed calls by the Football Association for legislation to increase the powers of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1980, to help the police with crowd control.

Last week a set of guidelines designed to combat crowd troubles were issued to the 92 Football League clubs with the approval of Mr Neil Macfarlane, the minister responsible for sport.

Nine of the measures are mandatory and several relate to the control of alcohol.

However, Mr Ted Croker, FA secretary, said yesterday: "We have consistently asked for legislation similar to that which exists in Scotland. Yet we have been told, especially by Traffic Commissioners, that such changes are not necessary."

Mr Croker said the FA had been reduced to "nibbling away" at the problem of crowd control. He added: "The Scottish Act proves conclusively that such sweeping legislation will work."

The Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act was based on the recommendations of a report on crowd violence in Scottish football chaired by the late Labour MP, Mr Frank McLintock. The Act gives police in Scotland sweeping powers especially to control the presence of alcohol at football matches, and on buses and trains travelling to and from matches.

It is an offence for anyone drunk to try and gain entry to sports grounds. It is also an offence to try to take alcohol into sports grounds and anyone caught in possession of alcohol within a sports ground is liable to be fined up to £200 and/or 60 days' imprisonment.

The police, with the approval of the Scottish Football Association, have ruthlessly enforced the Act.

Chief Supt Thomas Muan of Strathclyde police said: "Drink was always the problem. Before 1980 you could regularly expect to arrest 200 or more at any large match. Now arrests are rare."

However, part of the success has been attributed to more vigorous policing of football crowds in Scotland and a greater police presence at matches.

Alcoholic doctor tells how he fought back

By a Staff Reporter

A general practitioner who appeared before the General Medical Council convicted of drunken driving and then recovered by joining a self-help group for doctor alcoholics has urged doctors to take a firm line with colleagues who drink too much.

"As a profession we are much too generally slow to get involved. We must accept that alcoholism is an illness, not a weakness of character, and urge colleagues to get treated as soon as we see signs of it," he said.

Dr B, aged 52 who practises in the Home Counties, was responding to remarks by Dr Anthony Allibone, a member of the council's health committee, calling for quicker identification and treatment for alcoholic doctors.

Dr Allibone said that the council's procedures for identifying and examining doctors impaired by drink, drugs, or mental illness, introduced in 1981, represented only "a last-ditch effort for a man who has gone overboard". He called for local schemes to identify such impairment at an early stage.

Dr B was allowed to continue in practice by the council on condition that he underwent

treatment. He is in practice and regularly attends a confidential and anonymous group of the British Doctors' Group, a self-help discussion group for doctors with alcohol problems.

Dr B has not had a drink for seven years but remembers a time when he could not do a home visit without "topping himself up". He had been drinking heavily for five years by the time he appeared before the council in 1976 and used to drink a glass of whisky before visiting a patient.

"I do not remember ever making a mistake, but one of the worst aspects of alcoholism is that you black out. One day I had to ring up the surgery to make sure I had done one of my visits the night before," he said.

Dr B's drinking history is fairly typical, judging by a survey carried out by the British Doctors' Group last year. It found that the onset of heavy drinking, more than four pints of beer or four doubles or a bottle of wine a day, was generally around the age of 36.

Max Glatt, an authority on alcoholism, estimates on the basis of death from cirrhosis that more than 3,000 of the 81,000 doctors in Britain are alcoholic.

Edinburgh Festival under way

The thirty-seventh International Edinburgh Festival opened yesterday with the traditional service at St Giles' Cathedral, an 18-foot procession through the city, and proclamations of confidence.

The festival will offer at least one symphony and one chamber music performance a day for the three weeks. There will be 10 operas, 14 dance performances, and 12 exhibitions.

It is expected that more than 140,000 tickets will be sold. Already the box office has made £300,000 and is well on the way to the break-even figure of £700,000.

This festival will be the last for Mr John Drummond, the director, who has held the post for five years. He is known to be angry over the lack of commitment to the festival by Edinburgh's city fathers.

British Rail is seeking a technology chief

The management of British Rail is looking for a technical expert to rationalize the corporation's use of computers, telecommunications, and microelectronic equipment (a Staff Reporter writes).

The senior manager to be called the Director of Information Technology, will be responsible for coordinating the policies to be adopted by British Rail as it becomes more automated and relies on rapid and accurate communication between remote points in the rail network.

The new appointment, disclosed in the newsletter for management *One Line*, emphasizes the corporation's intention to modernize its management and encourage the selection of managers who can bring that about.

Youth dies riding on train roof

A youth was killed yesterday as he rode on top of a speeding train in what the police believe was an attempt to copy a similar exploit by a man who appeared in court last Friday.

The police are working on a theory that Simon Cops, aged 19, of Southsea, Hampshire read about Christopher Densham's 70mph "stunt" and decided to ride on a train roof too. Mr Densham, from the West Country was fined £100 when he appeared in court and his case was fully reported in Saturday's national newspapers.

Mr Cops was seen riding of the roof of the Fareham to Portsmouth train shortly before midnight on Saturday. His mutilated body was found later near a disused steel footbridge near Fratton Station, Portsmouth.

The police appealed for any passenger on the 21.53 Reading to Portsmouth Harbour train who knew that Mr Cops was on the roof to come forward.

Acid stream

Firemen unintentionally created a stream of sulphuric acid at Brocklesbury, Humberside, when they used water to tackle a blaze on a lorry carrying hydro-xyamine sulphate on Saturday. About fifty tons of soda ash was used to neutralize the acid yesterday.

Gantry escape

Police constable Graham Swain was knocked from his motor cycle and suffered minor injuries while escorting a low loader carrying a crane which hit and brought down a steel gantry over the A33 Winchester by-pass.

Murder charge

A youth aged 16 will appear before Sevenoaks Juvenile Court, Kent, today charged with murdering James Simmons, aged 18, of Sutton, near Maidstone, who was stabbed in a car park in Sevenoaks on Friday night.

Shooting search

A gang who fired at three brothers in the East of Warwick public house in Golborne Road, Notting Hill, west London, on Friday night are being hunted by the police. Three men, one a by-stander were injured.

Sex attack child

The police were yesterday seeking a man who sexually assaulted a girl aged 5 while her father was having a drink in a public house. The attack happened in St Anne's, Nottingham.

US hotels invest in comfort

By David Hewson

The United States hotel invasion of Britain - complete with weekends in Croydon, Jamaica, and complimentary welcome cocktails - is under way.

Three United States chains, Holiday Inn, Sheraton, and Ramada, are in the vanguard of multi-million pound expansion programmes that will send the king-size bed and the minibar into parts of Britain where first class room service normally means a cheese sandwich and light ale from the night porter.

Following behind are other foreign groups, notably Marriott which recently paid about £14m to buy the Europa Hotel in Mayfair from Grand Metropolitan. All are determined to bring provincial Britain out of what one US hotelier described as "the Dark Ages".

The new hotels are likely to be in less than glamorous locations. Holiday Inn, the biggest US group in Britain with 17 hotels, admits that Croydon is not the most obvious place to spend £9m on an hotel.

Mr Sipi Berenson, managing director for Holiday Inn's European business, said: "We thought it was not a very exciting place until we looked more closely at it. Then we saw the number of insurance companies and computer companies near by, the multinational, and the building boom, and we changed our minds."

When the Croydon property is not full of businessmen, Holiday Inn hope to fill it with



Hotels planned or under construction.

families on weekend breaks. For £51 a night for two adults, the "national treasure" weekend will give people the chance to see the Surrey countryside, receive a £1 discount on a meal at a local department store, and take in the evening entertainment at the Fairfield Hall.

Every room that Holiday Inn builds in Britain - nearly 550 over the next six years - will cost £40,000 to build to four-star standard. Sheraton, which plans to open eight hotels by 1989, is spending £50,000 a room, an investment on present estimates of about £8m.

All of its properties will be five-star and limited to about 250 rooms because the company believes that Britain has a serious shortage of luxury hotels outside London.

Mr Dennis Maguire, the company's senior vice-president



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Health Service and the cuts: 1

Patient care and facilities certain to suffer, embattled regions say

Spending cuts in the National Health Service have imposed severe constraints on health authorities in England and the Government's recently disclosed plans have been described in the *British Medical Association's* newspaper as "a blueprint for private medicine". Pat Healy, *Social Services Correspondent*, examines Government policy implications.

England's health authorities are now engaged on a struggle to find ways of meeting three new instructions affecting their budgets and staff, which conflict with previous guidance issued by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Instead of working on the assumption that, on average, they would be allowed 1.2 per cent growth this year provided they could meet 0.5 per cent of it themselves through "efficiency savings", health authorities now have to find cuts in their revenue and capital budgets, and cut staff by 1 per cent this year.

Most health authorities now fear that they are not going to have enough money to maintain existing services. The cash cuts amount to an average 1 per cent on budgets this year; the capital cuts to 2 per cent, and the manpower targets are widely regarded as unfair since they require health authorities to reduce total staff by March 31, 1984 on a baseline date of March 31, 1983 when there was an unusual number of unfilled vacancies due to health service reorganisation.

The new cash and capital limits are a direct result of the public spending cuts announced by the Chancellor on July 7, one week after the DHSS had announced long term growth plans for the next decade, which allowed an extra 0.5 per cent a year on average. Those plans are described this month as a "Government blueprint for private medicine" by the *British Medical Association's News Review*.

It argues that 0.5 per cent will not be enough to meet the costs of growing numbers of elderly people and advances in medical technology, which the Government accepts requires an extra 0.7 per cent a year more than the rate of inflation. Given that the Government is also insisting that "priority care" groups—the mentally ill, mentally handicapped and elderly—must be protected, that must mean that the acute sector would bear the brunt.

Because the younger, earning public primarily use the acute sector, the *News Review* argued that there would be a natural drift towards the private sector as they found themselves facing longer and longer waiting lists for non-urgent conditions such as hernias, varicose veins, lumbar problems and so on.

It is a view echoed by some health authorities as they attempt to find ways of meeting

the new instructions on revenue, capital and manpower.

The timings of the various DHSS initiatives have caused almost as much pain as their implications for the health service, and several local health authorities are now treating with scepticism the Prime Minister's statement during the election campaign that the service "is safe in our hands".

The budget cuts were imposed four months into the financial year, when most authorities were not due to meet again until September and when key staff were about to take holidays. The manpower targets, which could mean more than 8,000 jobs going by next March, were released after Parliament had risen. The targets are subject to revision in mid-September, but most health authorities fear that the revision will be upwards instead of down.

The 14 English regions, which are responsible for distributing budgets to the districts, have responded in different ways. Three, East Anglia, North-west Thames and Wessex, have agreed to meet half the revenue cut themselves, mainly because they recognize the strain that would be caused otherwise for their districts which are well into the financial year. One, Oxford, has decided to meet three-quarters of the cash cut from its own resources, mainly by delaying capital projects, leaving the districts to find 0.25 per cent themselves.

The rest have passed the cash cuts directly to the districts, in some mitigating the effects by transfers from capital to revenue accounts, by releasing reserves or by bringing forward underspendings from last year. Few believe that it will be possible to implement the cuts without affecting patient care.

Oxfordshire district has to cut £76,000 this year, 0.25 per cent of its budget, and intends to meet it by cutting back on

buying crockery and office equipment, by reducing domestic cleaning, and by holding staff vacancies open as they arise.

Capital programmes are the responsibility of the regions, and they are responding by delaying planned projects, from opening of major hospitals to the purchase of bed-pan washing equipment. The Northern Region is holding back on tenders for six current building contracts until the end of September, including a mental handicap unit and a mental illness hospital. North-west Thames is putting off improvements to seven mental illness hospitals. Oxford is delaying the opening of the new Milton Keynes Hospital to save £1m, but that will delay the relief anticipated at the Stoke Mandeville Hospital which will have to continue coping with some of its patients for longer.

The delay in opening Milton Keynes Hospital will also complicate the search for manpower cuts.

The manpower targets are, in any case, misleading because many posts were vacant on the baseline date. Two regions appear to benefit under the targets by being allowed to employ more staff by the end of March next year, but both had planned even bigger increases under growth allocations previously allowed by the Government. East Anglia's apparent increase of 198 jobs amounts to a cut of 463 under previous plans, while Trent is to be allowed an extra 110, which is actually 986 less than originally planned.

Inconsistencies in the Government's overall approach has already been pointed out in a private report prepared by the DHSS-appointed management advisory service (MAS) to the Oxford and South-western regional health authorities.

Tomorrow: coping with the cuts

Region	North Region for 1983-84	South Region for 1983-84	East Region for 1983-84	West Region for 1983-84	Midland Region for 1983-84	London Region for 1983-84
North	1.2	0.5	5.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Yorkshire	1.2	0.5	5.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Trent	1.2	0.5	5.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
East Anglia	2.9	0.3	7.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
N W Thames	0.3	-0.3	3	2.0	2.0	2.0
N E Thames	0.1	-0.3	8	2.1	2.1	2.1
S E Thames	0.35	-0.3	7	2.0	2.0	2.0
S W Thames	0.35	-0.3	5.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wessex	2.1	1.4	4.25	2.1	2.1	2.1
Oxford	1.45	1.4	3.15	2.0	2.0	2.0
S Western	1.45	1.3	5.25	2.0	2.0	2.0
West Midlands	1.3	1.0	10	2.1	2.1	2.1
Mersey	1.1	0.2	5	2.0	2.0	2.0
N Western	1.25	0.4	7.34	2.1	2.1	2.1
Totals	-1.2	-0.5	-1.0	-2.0	-0.75	-1.0

Equity to reconsider ban on Indian in British film

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The actors' union, Equity, is to reconsider tomorrow its controversial decision to oppose the casting of an Indian actor in a leading role in a film of E M Forster's novel *A Passage to India*, which is to be shot in the next few months by the director, David Lean.

Equity has objected to granting a work permit to Victor Banerjee, whose films include *The Chess Players* by Satyajit Ray, on the grounds that his part could be played by a British Asian actor. He had been cast as play Dr Aziz.

The matter arose when the Department of Employment, as usual in such cases, asked Equity for its views about a permit for Mr Banerjee. The department was referred to the union's Afro-Asian committee, which concluded that the part should be cast from resident British Asian artists.

Equity's council supported the recommendation, but some members called for the subject to be reopened, and tomorrow's meeting has before it a resolution calling for the decision to be reversed.

Mr Richard Goodwin, joint producer of the film with Lord Brabourne, said yesterday that

he was keen not to exacerbate the situation. "But we have done a great deal of homework, and spent a vast amount of time on the casting. We have seen a lot of people and we felt that this gentleman was without question the best actor for the part."

An Equity spokesman said that the union gave a good deal of time and effort to such cases, and each was treated on its merits. "It is part of our long standing policy to try to improve employment among British Afro-Asian members."

Shooting on the film, David Lean's first since 1970, is due to start in December.

David Lean: First film since 1970.

Ban sought on fire risk cable

People are being put at risk because PVC-covered electrical cables, with high smoke and flame emission, are still being installed in public buildings, according to a leading consultant engineer.

"Every time you read a story about a bad fire, more people die as a result of being suffocated than of the fire itself," Mr David Wood, senior consultant engineer with Buckle and Partners, said.

"There is no reason why a new type of cable, which came on the market about 18 months ago, that has a low smoke emission and virtually no noxious fumes, should not be used in places like airport buildings, shopping centres, entertainment centres, hospitals and hotels," he added.

"They add only about 1.5 per cent to the cost of the electrical installations, but there has so far been no move by the Government to make their use compulsory."

He said that at Heathrow airport the new terminal four building had specified that PVC-covered cable should not be used.

Sun brings bumper harvest

Continued from page 1

farmer says that, where irrigation is not available, plants are flagging by midday in the hot sun.

Some of the gloomiest reports concern potatoes. "The main crop may well be the disaster so many forecast," a Bedfordshire farmer predicts.

A Yorkshire reader observes that only irrigated crops are doing well.

It is a similar story in most of Wales, Scotland and north England. A Lancashire man reports that his brassicas are very stunted, and that many plants are missing.

Spring barley is almost everywhere reported to be very poor. The winter crop is better, but the survey seems to confirm predictions of a shortage of malting barley in particular.

Wheat appears to have fared better than almost anything else. But from Humberside comes a report of premature ripening due to lack of moisture, and a Wiltshire grower says that after earlier attacks of

Division 1	W	B	O	P	S	G	Division 3	W	B	O	P	S	G
Bedford	80	80	80	80	80	80	Devon	80	80	80	80	80	80
Cambridge	80	80	80	80	80	80	Dorset	80	80	80	80	80	80
Essex	80	80	80	80	80	80	Gloucester	80	80	80	80	80	80
Hertford	80	80	80	80	80	80	Hereford & Wore	80	80	80	80	80	80
Humberdale	80	80	80	80	80	80	Salop	80	80	80	80	80	80
Lincolnshire	80	80	80	80	80	80	Surrey	80	80	80	80	80	80
Northampton	80	80	80	80	80	80	Wiltshire	80	80	80	80	80	80
Nottinghamshire	80	80	80	80	80	80	Averages	80	80	80	80	80	80
Oxford	80	80	80	80	80	80							
Shropshire	80	80	80	80	80	80							
Staffordshire	80	80	80	80	80	80							
Warwick	80	80	80	80	80	80							
Averages	80	80	80	80	80	80							

brown rust and aphids, crops are showing ominous signs of take-all and eye spot.

The inability of many farmers to get on to their fields to spray their crops in May and early June has also had its effects. "More wild oats than I

have seen for years," a Leicestershire man writes.

In the tables a rating of 100 represents healthy conditions, full growth and freedom from injury. Key: W (wheat); B (barley); O (oats); P (potatoes); S (sugar beet) and G (grass).



Stunned silence: Supporters of Mr Aquino, who had prepared a big welcome at Manila airport, after hearing of his death.

Aquino knew he might be returning to his death

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader assassinated in Manila yesterday, returned to the Philippines fully aware that he might be killed, according to a statement he had prepared for publication.

"I seek no confrontation. I only pray and will strive for genuine national reconciliation founded on justice," the text said. He returned of his "own free will to join the ranks of those struggling to restore our rights and freedoms through non-violence. I am prepared for the worst."

The statement said that Mr Aquino had decided to return home against the advice of his mother, his spiritual adviser and many trusted friends.

"According to Gandhi," the text continued, "the willing sacrifice of the innocent is the most powerful answer to

insistent tyranny that has yet been conceived by God and man."

Former Senator Ernesto Maceda confirmed that as late as last week Mr Aquino, who had been living in self-imposed exile in the United States, was still considering a surreptitious return to his homeland. But Mr Maceda, who was Mr Aquino's chief aide during his American exile, said that he was aware of all the preparations being made for his arrival, so he preferred an open return to avoid disappointing his supporters.

Mr Aquino's wife Corason said yesterday that she knew there were risks but did not believe warnings that her husband would be shot.

"You always think of risks," she said in her living room in Newton, Massachusetts, "but I never thought it would go this far."

She said she would be taking her five children, aged from 12 to 25, to Manila tomorrow for her husband's funeral.

The assassination shocked American academics, with whom Mr Aquino had spent much of his three-year exile as a research scholar, first at Harvard and then, until June 30, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"It is a terrible tragedy, the man was a true democrat and patriot," said Dr Amy Leiss, associate director of the MIT Centre for International Studies.

In Manila, opposition parties reacted strongly to the assassination. The Partido Demokratiko Pilipino-Lakas ng Bayan, a coalition of opposition groups said: "Democracy is really dead in the Philippines and no amount of rhetoric by this administration can revive it."

Obituary, page 12



Mr Aquino: Chose to return openly.

East block 4 expelled by Belgium

Brussels (Reuters) - Belgium has expelled one Soviet and two Romanian diplomats after the arrest of a Soviet block specialist in the Belgian Foreign Ministry who admitted to selling them confidential documents, a senior Belgian official said yesterday.

The official said: "The affair is not finished yet. We are conducting a major investigation."

A Justice Ministry official said that besides the three diplomats expelled by the Foreign Ministry, a fourth foreigner without diplomatic status had been ordered to leave the country by the Justice Ministry in the same case. He did not know whether the individual had already left.

The first official said the three expelled diplomats, who left on Saturday, had been named by Mr Eugene Michiels, a director in the Foreign Ministry's European coordination service dealing with the Soviet bloc. Mr Michiels was arrested last week and is being held in a Brussels prison on spying charges.

He said Mr Michiels, aged 60, admitted to selling documents to the diplomats over the past few months.

The Government had been tipped off about Mr Michiels' activities by an East European agent who defected to the West. The issues dealt with in Mr Michiels' department were of moderate intelligence value, he said, but there was wide spread concern in the Government that he might have obtained more sensitive information from contacts with other departments.

Mr Michiels was a director of a department that had special responsibility for trade between the European Community and Eastern Europe.

Mr Leo Tindemans, the Foreign Minister, said in a weekend radio interview that some diplomats had been ordered to leave after Mr Michiels' arrest.

This weekend's action came after a number of similar expulsions of Soviet diplomats from Western countries this year, including a group of 47 from France in April. In May, Belgium expelled Mr Yevgeny Mikhailov, the managing director of Elorg SA, a joint Belgian-Soviet computer firm based near Antwerp.

Observers felt the Belgian electorate, officially 65 million, had lost the enthusiasm and diligence which characterized the Presidential election, won

Israelis bombed own forces in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Details of a bravery award to an Israeli army officer involved in last year's invasion of Lebanon have provided the first evidence of how, in an incident still described as a military secret by the authorities in Tel Aviv, Israeli aircraft mistakenly bombed one of their own tank units in the early stages of the war, wounding many Israeli soldiers.

Although military spokesmen in Israel still refuse to discuss the incident, Israeli sources in Lebanon have confirmed to *The Times* that there was "a tragic accident" when Israeli jets over the Bekaa Valley carried out an air strike on their ground forces in June last year.

The attack took place six miles south of Lake Karoun in the lower Bekaa on June 10, four days after the invasion began, when an Israeli tank unit was fighting its way northwards against Syrian army and Palestinian guerrilla forces.

A battalion medical officer, Captain Moshe Daniel, was attached to the tank unit and his bravery citation describes how aircraft attacked his unit, "resulting in the wounding of many soldiers".

Captain Daniel, it says, personally rescued one of the wounded men from a burning ammunition lorry which later exploded.

The Syrians, whose own Air Force performed heroically in last summer's air battles, have suggested privately that one of

their jets carried out the bombing attack, but this is untrue.

The Israeli citation does not identify the nationality of the attacking aircraft but Israeli sources here say there is no doubt that they were Israeli air force aircraft. This sort of thing, sometimes "happens in wars," one said. "You can never get 100 per cent insurance against mistakes like this."

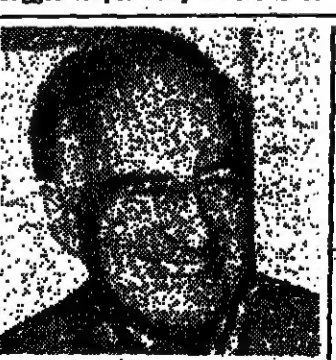
In fact, Israeli troops were so confident that the Syrian Air Force would not be able to attack them that in the early days of the invasion, they tied large orange-coloured plastic sheeting on top of their tanks, guns and lorries, to identify them as friendly to their own aircraft.

Whether Captain Daniel's tank formation had failed to adopt this practice or whether the Israeli Air Force were to blame for the bombing is still unclear.

The attack has not been publicly revealed in Israel although Israeli soldiers returning from Lebanon have told their families what happened.

Lebanese civilians living in the hills opposite Lake Karoun recall seeing jets attacking an Israeli column in early June but believed at the time that the aircraft were Syrian.

The Israelis refused to say how many of their men were wounded or if any them have died.



Birthday medal: Dr Bruno Pontecorvo, 70 today, the Italian-born nuclear physicist who defected to the Soviet Union in 1950, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for his work in developing physical sciences, Tass said.

Bogus leaflets disrupt protest rally

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Thousands of bogus pamphlets were distributed in centres throughout South Africa this weekend before a rally in Cape Town to launch a movement to coordinate opposition to the Government's constitutional reform plans, called the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Some of the pamphlets said the rally had been postponed, while others advertised a non-existent pop concert at the same time as the rally.

Members of the parliamentary opposition plan to seek answers in the House of Assembly this week about whether any state organization was involved in distribution of the pamphlets, which appeared to have been professionally produced.

Supporters of the new movement believe the pamphlet campaign is the start of a well-organized disinformation campaign against it.

An estimated 5,000 people, including a considerable number of whites, attended the rally in the Cape Town Coloured area of Mitchell's Plain to launch the movement; but the number fell far short of the organizers' expectations of about 30,000.

Salvadoran rebels to meet Stone

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador have arranged to hold talks with Mr Richard Stone, president Reagan's special envoy, during the next few days. They have also agreed to meet the Salvadoran Government's national peace commission.

The moves, announced by Señor Alberto Arreola, Washington representative of the Revolutionary Democratic Front/Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, came at a time when the United States is stepping up diplomatic as well as military efforts to bring an end to the fighting in El Salvador.

Señor Arreola did not reveal which of the guerrillas' political leaders would meet Mr Stone or where their talks would be held. He did say, however, that the venue would be in a Latin American country.

Arrangements were made with the help of the Presidents of Costa Rica and Colombia. The State Department has declined any comment about the meeting on the grounds that it does not discuss Mr Stone's plans in advance.

An attempt by Mr Stone to meet the guerrilla leaders early last month came to nothing. He later held "preliminary" talks with a representative of one of the five guerrilla groups that have been fighting against the US-backed Government of El Salvador since 1979.

Washington maintains that it will not negotiate directly with the guerrillas, but will only try to facilitate talks between them and the Salvadoran Government.

The guerrillas are, however, insisting on direct talks with the US, which they regard as one of the parties to the conflict.

● PANAMA CITY: General Rubén Darío Paredes, former commander of Panama's National Guard, has said he will run for president in the 1984 elections (AP reports).

The General, who forced President Aristides Royo out of office in July, 1982, said he had the support of several political parties, but did not name them. The National Guard is barred from participating in the new government.

The prospects of breaking the stalemate over the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia) appeared dim in South Africa yesterday as Señor Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, headed for Cape Town for talks with government leaders.

A United Nations spokesman has said that the Secretary-General is taking a realistic view of the coming talks, while Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, has said that they should be "useful", which is far from

productive.

Señor de Cuellar is due to arrive in Cape Town tonight on board an aircraft loaned by Spain and will spend two days there before flying to Windhoek.

He will be only the second Secretary-General to visit the scene of the "United Nations" longest running dispute. His predecessor, Dr Kurt Waldheim, visited the territory in 1971.

No details have been given about who he will meet in Windhoek.

PLO denies Fatah claim on shooting

Athens (Reuters) - The Palestine Liberation Organization yesterday dismissed as ridiculous a claim by a faction of the Fatah guerrilla group that it was responsible for the killing of a prominent PLO official here.

A spokesman for the PLO office in Athens insisted the shooting of Mr Narmoun Mreish Shughaier on Saturday was an Israeli act.

A Kuwaiti newspaper said a caller claimed the hitherto unknown Corrective Movement within Fatah was responsible.

Top traffic cop

Moscow (Reuters) - The head of the Soviet Union's traffic police, Mr Valery Lukanov, has been replaced days after the Interior Minister, Mr Vitaly Fedorchuk, announced a shake-up in the police force. Television viewers learnt this on Saturday when his former deputy, Mr Viktor Piskaryov, appearing in his new role as chief, warned motorists of tighter road laws ahead.

Ethiopia shift

New York (NYT) - The Reagan Administration, in a shift of policy, has decided to press for increased relief assistance for Ethiopia, where drought and famine now threaten hundreds of thousands, according to officials of the Agency for International Development. All the main private United States agencies have been invited to draw up plans.

With the wind

Hongkong - A rare and honoured Chinese resident of Hongkong Zoo, a red crowned crane, took advantage of a fierce storm at the weekend and returned to his homeland leaving his female partner behind. Both birds were gifts from Peking Zoo two months ago.

Arrested again

Dar Es Salaam (AFP) - Tanzania's former Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Mr Edward Burungu, has been rearrested for alleged involvement in economic sabotage, barely a month after he was released on President Nyerere's orders.

Dim prospects on Namibia

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg

The prospects of breaking the stalemate over the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia) appeared dim in South Africa yesterday as Señor Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, headed for Cape Town for talks with government leaders.

A United Nations spokesman has said that the Secretary-General is taking a realistic view of the coming talks, while Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, has said that they should be "useful", which is far from

Power struggle at Unesco

West holds out against giving cash to radical programmes

From Roger Beardswood, Paris

An international battle over money, power and influence is being fought at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco). On one side are eight Western countries, headed by the US and Britain; on the other are the most of the remaining 152 members, from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. At stake is the whole future of Unesco, which some powerful people in the US Administration see as an anti-Western group subsidized by Western countries.

A delegate to Unesco from one of the eight says: "We are paying a lot of money to be insulted and to be vilified with anti-colonialist propaganda in the Third World".

So serious is the split that the US State Department has commissioned a report on whether the US will get more value for money by withdrawing from Unesco and using its annual subscription of about \$50m (£33m) on bilateral programmes.

Mrs Jean Gerard, the US permanent delegate to Unesco, was recalled to Washington in June after an abusive meeting involving Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, of Senegal, the Director-General.

She is due back in Paris tomorrow, amid rumours that she could soon be replaced. The meeting that brought US

per cent. In all, the eight - the others are Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Japan and New Zealand - provide 62.75 per cent of Unesco's budget. They have already voted against it. A British delegate described the budget as "entirely spurious".

Mr M'Bow is now revising it, ready for another board meeting from September 21 to October 14. Though many nations pay as little as \$20,170 a year to Unesco, all have one vote.

So, if the dissident eight are still unhappy with the budget they will once again find themselves - overwhelmingly defeated. Unless they withdraw from Unesco they will have to pay up.

Unesco is a big spender and getting bigger. For example, the general conference of members' delegates in Paris will run up a bill for \$6.48m this year.

The executive board is also an expensive institution: the budgeted cost of meetings for 1982-83 was \$6.25m, with \$4.85 of that going on interpretation and documentation.

By any standards, Unesco's staff of 2,620 is paid well. For example, a director of a department is paid about 30,000 francs (£2,500) a month tax-free, plus such perks as a duty-free allowance of alcohol and cigarettes, grants for children's education, and duty-free petrol.

But the biggest controversy is over Unesco's radical programmes. The United States is particularly unhappy over one entitled: "Cooperation with the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity".

Mrs Gerard told the executive board: "I believe that this is an entirely inappropriate endeavour for Unesco. The United Nations charter is based upon a peaceful resolution of disputes and Unesco should not in any way support armed struggle."

All the Western countries are highly critical of Unesco's efforts to influence the press and broadcasting. A programme on "Studies and research on prejudice, intolerance and racism" will include research into the role of the press, the cinema and publishing. Cost of the programme in 1984-85: \$411,200.

Until now, Unesco has been run by consensus. By forcing the budget to a vote, the dissident eight have broken that mould, and the feeling is that they may have also started to erode Mr M'Bow's power to impose the secretariat's will on the membership.

Ankara veto infuriates party leader

Ankara (Reuters) - The banned leader of a new Turkish political party, in one of the most outspoken attacks on the regime since the 1980 coup, has accused the ruling generals of not intending to restore democracy as promised.

The outburst on Saturday was especially significant as it came from Mr Erdal Inonu, the son of one of Turkey's greatest political and military heroes, Ismet Inonu.

"It seems a return to sound democracy will not be realized at the announced date... it will be rather difficult to explain this to the nation, which has democracy at its heart," Mr Inonu said in a statement.

It was prompted by the virtual elimination from General elections set for November 6 of two front-running new political parties, the Social Democratic Party and the right-wing Righteous Road party.

The ruling National Security Council on Friday vetoed 17 prospective founding members from the parties, leaving them no chance of achieving the required 30 approved founders before a registration deadline on Wednesday night.

Mr Inonu was the original Social Democratic leader until he was forced out in a previous round of vetoes.

Muslims get deterrent jail terms

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

Heavy prison sentences ranging from five to 15 years, have been passed on 13 Muslim fundamentalists accused of spreading religious intolerance and attempting to create an Islamic state. The trial lasted four weeks and is regarded as the longest of its kind in recent Yugoslav history.

The principal defendant, Mr Alia Iztbegovic, a retired lawyer and author of the Islamic Declaration, which provided the basis for a 150-page indictment, was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. The longest sentence, 15 years, was imposed on Mr Salih Behman.

A young man, Mr Hasan Cengic, who taught at Sarajevo Islamic theological faculty and is regarded as the spiritual leader of the young fundamentalists, received 10 years.

A woman, who was said to have kept one of the incriminating documents as a favour to relatives received a six-month sentence; she was the only one to be released pending appeal. The severity of the sentences was clearly intended as a deterrent. The Yugoslav authorities have gone out of their way to point out that the Muslims were not on trial for their religious beliefs, but for misusing religion.

Crumbling Cairo: Part 1

Drains fail to take the strain

In the first of two articles on the urban problems facing one of the world's oldest and largest cities, ROBERT HOLLOWAY, Our Cairo Correspondent reports on the efforts to improve the sewerage system.

"If I were ruler of Egypt," Napoleon Bonaparte is reputed to have bragged, "not one drop of the Nile would flow into the sea." There have been times this year when Cairo's wishes only that the waters, blackened by stinking effluent, would vanish from their streets.

But before the Second World War, when the city contained fewer than two million people, the sewers were hopelessly inadequate for a population which is both six times as large and better housed. Lack of maintenance, moreover, has caused silting in tunnels and the failure of a single pumping station can mean immediate and widespread flooding.

Last winter, when a breakdown deprived a million inhabitants of the middle-class suburbs of Mohandessin and Giza of water and in some cases electricity for 10 days, the World Health Organization threatened to categorise Cairo as an insalubrious zone and President Mubarak appeared under television arc lights in the fetid streets to declare an emergency.

The Government had in fact already appointed Amric, an Anglo-American consortium, consultants for a \$1,500m waste water project, unprecedented in the Third World, but 18 months after the first funding agreement was initiated, not a spade had been turned.

This month the official gazette finally published details of the \$100m loan, arranged by Midland Bank, the last step in a process of ratification which involves every level of the bureaucracy including the head of state himself.

Ratification means that four preliminary contracts, each worth between \$17m and \$35m, are likely soon to be awarded to some of the 13 British companies competing for work on the east bank of the Nile: one is for a pumping station in the

A bone of contention is that the Americans, whose views on economic responsibility frequently fall upon deaf ears in Egypt, insist that part of the cost of improving the sewerage network be met from rates: the Egyptians, mindful of the riots provoked in 1977 by the temporary lifting of food subsidies, refuse.

No design exists for work on the west bank, and while the whole project is not yet behind schedule, there is little chance that it will be finished on time in 1987.

Once work begins, there should be few problems: the subsoil is easy to work and new tunnels will be dug at depths of at least 50 feet where no gas or electricity mains exist.

Even if the project is completed, it will merely divert, not solve, one big problem. An open drain carries more than half a million cubic metres of untreated sewage daily from the eastern districts of Cairo 90 miles through the Nile delta to Lake Manzala. While one species of fish, tilapia, is said to thrive on the effluent, the conduit will be unable to cope with the tripling of the flow predicted in the year 2000.

Despite a legal prohibition, sewage from the west bank is now being poured into the river, only six miles downstream from the city limits.

Engineers maintain that after treatment, the waste water could irrigate 100,000 acres of desert. Cairo is, however, surrounded by hills and the cost of installing extra pumps to move the sewage beyond them is considered prohibitive.

Tomorrow: The new metro.

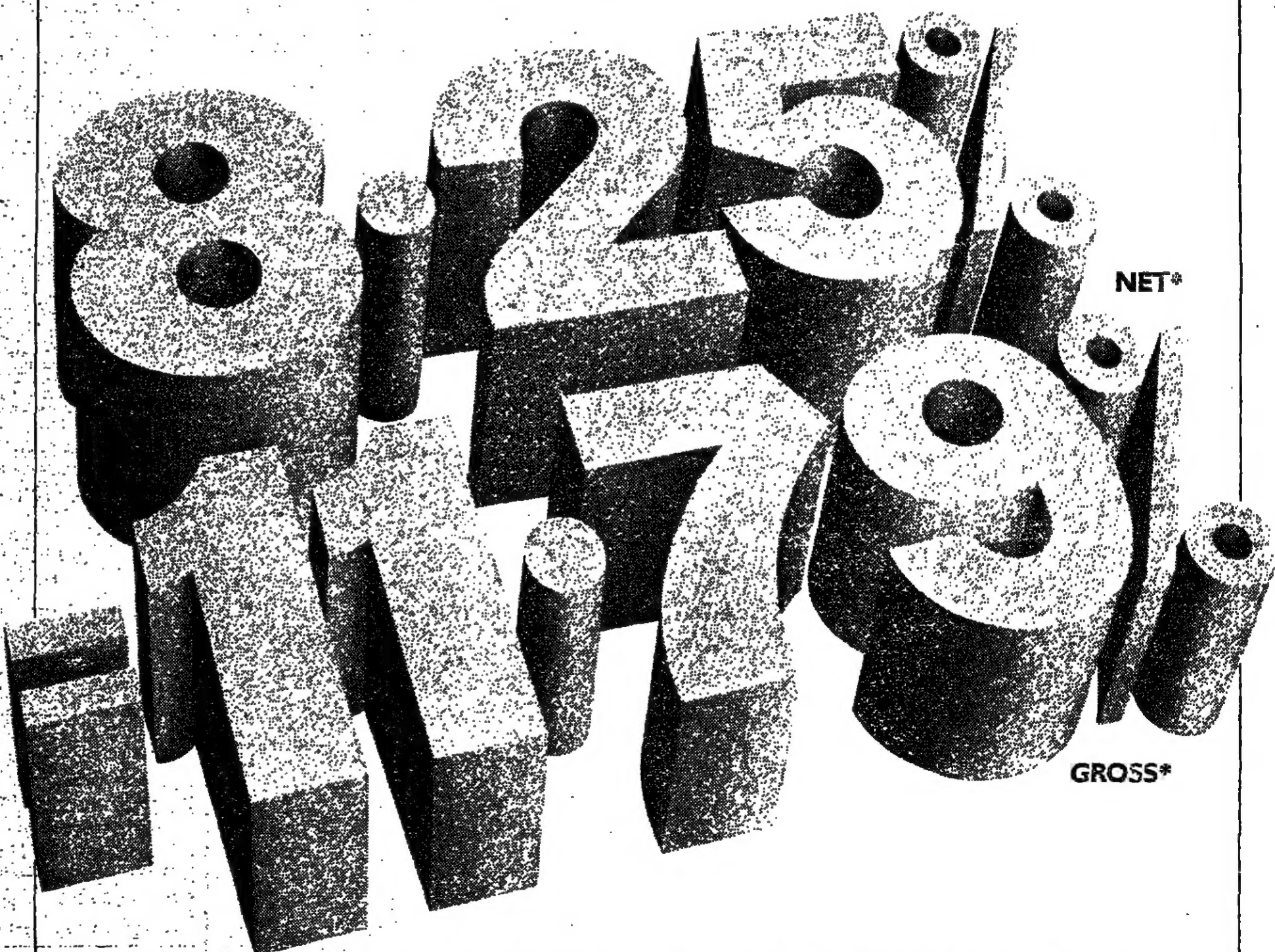
Seventeen die in collapsing houses

Seventeen people were killed and 16 injured when three houses collapsed in Cairo on Saturday. Rescue teams were searching for more bodies and survivors believed to be buried in the rubble.

Officials said that two of the houses were brought down by the weight of debris that fell on them when an adjoining multi-story building gave way. House collapses in Cairo have claimed more than 100 lives since January.

The future of the American-funded west bank remains doubtful, although Mr Atalla, Safwat, the chairman of Cairo's water authority, says he is confident that the US will provide the \$1,200m (\$800m) promised when Mr Mubarak visited Washington in February.

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Kremlin shows its unease over Eastern Europe with three-pronged attack

In a display of unease over its ability to control Eastern Europe the Kremlin has made unusually direct attacks on the Pope and Polish Catholic Church, and has accused the West of trying to revive political opposition in Czechoslovakia.

Mr Leonid Zamyatin, a senior Soviet official, said on television over the weekend that the Catholic Church in Poland had "to some extent supported counter-revolutionary forces" who wished to overthrow the communist system - a reference to Solidarity, the banned trade union organization.

He said the church had evolved its own traditions and had played a role in Polish national life since time immemorial. Regrettably, however, some clergymen had failed to adapt to "realities" and were still trying to undermine socialism in Poland.

Mr Zamyatin, who is head of the international information department at the Communist Party's Central Committee, was answering viewers' letters on the programme *Studio Nine*. He said he had just come back from Poland, where people were "sick and tired" of Solidarity. Yet only part of the clergy was cooperating with the Government.

From Richard Owen, Moscow

In a dispatch from Rome, Tass criticized the Pope for speaking of the persecution of religion in Eastern Europe during his pilgrimage to Lourdes. It said the Pope's remarks were "anti-communist stereotypes" and in line with the Vatican's "intensifying ideological confrontation with the socialist countries".

Both attacks came as Poland approached the third anniversary of the founding of Solidarity in the summer of 1980.

In a separate comment on the fifteenth anniversary of the "Prague Spring" *Pravda* said the Western press had misrepresented the "fraternal aid" given to Czechoslovakia by its Warsaw Pact allies during the 1968 crisis.

The Soviet Union maintains that it intervened at the request of Czechoslovak leaders to prevent "right-wing opportunists" from taking Czechoslovakia out of the "eastern block".

Pravda said Western Governments and press were conducting an anti-Czechoslovak campaign "designed to re-animate the political corpses of the bankrupt false heroes of the notorious Prague Spring".

● **WARSAW:** First steps were taken here towards setting up a new, pro-regime Writers' Association at a meeting yesterday of more than 80 Polish

writers, many of them party members or established figures (Reuters reports).

On Friday, Poland's Communist rulers dissolved the Polish Writers' Union claiming that it was a centre of anti-socialist activity, and thus removed the last legal outpost of opposition to General Jaruzelski's regime.

Mr Andrzej Braun, a leading figure of the dissolved union, said the liquidation of the 1,400-member organization was unjustified and that it planned to appeal against it. But he added that he doubted whether such a move would do any good.

● **PRAGUE:** A few extra police were on patrol in Wenceslas Square yesterday, but there were few outward signs that it was the fifteenth anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia (Reuters reports).

Over the last few days, the official Czechoslovak press has carried editorials praising the invasion as an act of international solidarity which defeated an attempt to tear the country from the Soviet block. Dissidents in Prague have addressed a letter to Parliament, renewing calls for the removal of Soviet troops stationed in Czechoslovakia since the invasion.

British concern at embassy arrest

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

A dispute is brewing between Britain and the Soviet Union over an incident on Friday in which Moscow police chased a man into the grounds of the British Embassy and beat him severely before dragging him out of the compound.

Eyewitnesses said the man, who had driven through the embassy gates in a car with Soviet licence plates, was dragged to the ground after five

policemen had followed him into the embassy grounds and smashed his car window. Two British diplomats who witnessed the scene tried to restrain the police and find out the man's motive, but the police beat and kicked him when he tried to speak.

It subsequently emerged that the car contained a home made explosive device, a 6 in silver-coloured bomb placed in a bag-

The case has none the less aroused concern since the Soviet police guards violated British diplomatic territory by entering the compound to assault and arrest the driver.

Diplomats said that since the police guards presumably had no warning of the incident, they clearly had been instructed to prevent Soviet citizens seeking asylum in western embassies at all costs.



Together: Ken the lion and his keeper, Joe Bodemann, enjoying a dip in the lake at Bad Segeberg, West Germany.

Kohl strikes back at peaceniks

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Dr Helmut Kohl's Government announced over the weekend that it is to launch a media campaign to explain its defence policies and counter the "disinformation" of the peace movement during the coming "hot autumn" of protests against Nato missiles.

The newspaper advertisements and information booklets are probably also meant to dispel the increasing general confusion at home and abroad about Bonn's stand on medium-range weapons and support of the American negotiating position.

The confusion was not helped by Bonn's half-hearted attempt to revive the "walk-in-the-woods" compromise at the Geneva arms talks, much to the annoyance of the Americans. It

has now been deepened by the sudden and controversial demand recently by Herr Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, for a dual key, giving Bonn partial control over the new American weapons.

Herr Strauss's call, jolting the political turp that settles over West Germany in the summer, was quickly denounced by the Ministry of Defence, which said it was not considering the question. But it started a fierce debate, which many people suspect was the main aim of the ambitious and maverick Bavarian leader, on an issue that both Government and opposition would have preferred to leave well alone.

Until now the dual key has not been the issue it is in Britain because of the renunciation

years ago by the Federal Republic of all nuclear weapons and the general consensus that Bonn should not have a finger on the nuclear trigger.

Some Social Democrats who oppose deployment but are now resigned to its inevitability have embraced the call for a dual key with enthusiasm, including Herr Karsten Voigt, the defence spokesman.

Others, such as Herr Horst Ehmke, who as anxious to ensure the American President does not take decisions in time of nuclear crisis without the consent of his allies, nevertheless think West Germany would be weakened politically rather than strengthened if it were given a real say and thus indirectly became a nuclear power.

First black ready for lift-off

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Two months after returning from its last mission, the spacecraft Challenger is being prepared for another lift-off next week from Cape Canaveral, the eighth shuttle flight.

On the last journey, Challenger's crew included Dr Sally Ride, America's first woman in space. On this mission, one of the crew of five will be the first black, Lieutenant Colonel Galen Binaford, aged 40, a US Air Force aerospace engineer and laser physicist.

He completed astronaut training in 1979. During Challenger's flight he will be one of three specialists performing a variety of duties, including launching a satellite. Challenger has been serviced in record time. After landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California it was ferried to the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, on the back of a Boeing 747 on June 29.

Working around the clock, seven days a week, service crews have checked and prepared Challenger in 26 days, eight days faster than the previous record. Seventy-six test checks, damaged devices, re-spays, were replaced.

The shuttle will take off at 2.15 am local time next Tuesday. After five days in space it is scheduled to make the first shuttle landing in darkness, at Edwards Air Base.



Colonel Binaford: A variety of duties

2,000 'may have died in Sri Lanka'

From Robert Schull, Amsterdam

Considerably more people died during the recent violence in Sri Lanka than the 380 deaths the Government there has admitted to, according to an aid organization.

Dr Sjef Tomin, general secretary of Novib, the leading private development aid organization in the Netherlands, said between 1,000 and 2,000 people lost their lives. He returned to the Netherlands on Saturday. He accused the Sri Lankan Government of serious human rights violations against the Tamil population and called on the Dutch Government to reconsider its development aid policy towards the country.

Sri Lanka receives about £22m a year in Dutch aid.

● **LONDON:** President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka has cancelled his state visit to Britain in October because of the disturbances. Buckingham Palace announced (the Press Association reports) Tamils in Britain had threatened to hold big demonstrations.

Mauritius poll calm after shots

Port Louis (AFP) - The elections of Mauritius voted today in the Indian Ocean island's general election despite a reported eve-of-poll attack on the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Harish Boodhoo. Rain helped to cool the spirits of the more militant.

Two camps led by the Prime Minister, Mr Anandoo Jugnauth, and by his former Finance Minister, Mr Paul Beraud, were fighting the second poll in 14 months. Mr Jugnauth, leading a socialist alliance, and Mr Beraud, the Mauritius Militant Movement.

Mr Beraud claimed that the shots, reported to have been fired at Mr Boodhoo were "a desperate last-minute manipulation".

Hurricane may cost \$1,600m

Houston (AFP) - Hurricane Alicia, which swept across southern Texas last week leaving 16 people dead and widespread destruction could turn out to be the most expensive hurricane on record in the United States.

An insurance group has put damage at between \$750m (\$500m) and \$1,600m, while a computer analysis by Texas A and M University estimated that the hurricane had destroyed \$1,200m of property.

Out of exile

Santiago (Reuters) - The Chilean Government published the names of more than 1,000 exiles, including Senator Jaime Castillo, president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, who will be allowed to return home. It was the eighth list issued since President Pinochet authorized the gradual return of exiles last December.

Bangkok ban

Bangkok - Thailand has banned a meeting next week in Bangkok of Muslim religious teachers from 14 South-East Asia and Pacific countries, organized and financed by Libya. Muslim insurgents in southern Thailand have been trained and armed by Libya for many years, a senior official pointed out.

Drug king hit

Bangkok - Thai forces launched a new assault on strongholds in the north-west close to the Burmese border controlled by the notorious drug king, Khun Sa. Since the first assault three weeks ago his men have reestablished themselves on the Thai territory, setting up a hospital.

Entry denied

Montevideo (Reuters) - Airport police sent back to Buenos Aires Señor Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Nobel Peace Prize winner who planned to visit three priests on hunger strike in Uruguay. Two Argentine politicians, a priest and another human rights activist were denied entry with him.

Queen rebuffed

Mbabane (Reuters) - Swaziland's Supreme State Council has invalidated a High Court application by ousted Queen Regent Dzeliwe to enforce her claim to the regency. She was replaced by Inkhosikati (royal wife) Ntombi in a palace coup 11 days ago.

The airliner that plunged 8,000ft

From Our Own Correspondent, New York

Safety investigators are trying to find out why a Boeing 767 airliner lost power in both engines and fell more than 8,000ft before the pilot could restart them and regain control.

The aircraft, with a full load of 197 passengers, was flying from Los Angeles to Denver, Colorado, when the engines failed over the Rocky Mountains.

Passengers were ordered to

put their heads in their laps, standard crash-landing procedure, as the United Airlines aircraft coasted down without power for about four minutes.

One of the passengers said there was no panic.

The pilot restarted the engines at about 14,000ft, the height of some of the Rocky Mountain peaks, when the aircraft was west of Denver.

First reports said the airliner

might have been disabled by lightning. But an official of the National Transportation Safety Board said: "Aircraft are hit by lightning quite often but they are built to take it without any damage. We do not know if it was lightning or not."

The airliner landed safely in Denver on Friday night. Investigators are talking with the crew and making an examination of the jet.

King Hassan appeals for Maghreb unity

From Geoffrey Morrison, Rabat

King Hassan of Morocco, in reiterating his readiness to hold a referendum to decide the future of the Western Sahara, has called for the building of a "Greater Maghreb" bringing together Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia.

The king was speaking on Saturday night on the thirtieth anniversary of the depositing of his father, Mohammed V, by the French, an event which led to an upsurge of nationalism and the country's subsequent independence.

He said: "We will not flee from the test of the referendum... and we are willing to organize this referendum and to facilitate the carrying through of the operation".

In June a summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) urged Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas, whom Morocco has fought for more than seven years for control of the territory, to hold talks to arrange a ceasefire. It said a self-determination referendum should be held under OAU supervision.

The Moroccan have always held out against direct talks with the Polisario.

Zia Cabinet meets as students join protest

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad

The campaign of protest against President Zia-ul-Haq's six years of military rule entered its second week yesterday. Demonstrations and disturbances were reported throughout Pakistan, especially in the southern province of Sind where violence has already claimed 15 lives.

Yesterday General Zia held a Cabinet meeting from the morning to the late afternoon at which the opposition movement was presumed to have been discussed.

In Jamshoro, about 100 miles north of Karachi, several hundred medical students marched through the town and blocked a main road. Mob attacks on banks, police stations and other government buildings were reported from other towns.

The students, demanding an end to martial law, also called for the release of the opposition leaders arrested in anti-government protests earlier in the week and the withdrawal of troops now patrolling the streets of many Sind towns.

The protests are part of campaign by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of eight outlawed parties opposed to martial law. The call for civil disobedience

evoked a response far greater than expected and troops were called out in six Sind towns.

The movement appears to be strong and spreading to other provinces. On Saturday Karachi, the country's largest city and the capital of Sind, witnessed its first clash between demonstrators and police who eventually used tear gas.

General Zia has been Pakistan's military ruler since July, 1977 when he overthrew the Government of the late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto amid large-scale riots and disturbances.

● **Strike call:** Sind was the home province of Mr Bhutto, who was later executed. Mr Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party is the dominant force in the MRD.

A ninth banned party, the left-wing Pakistan National Party, which is not part of the campaign, joined the protest campaign last Friday. It has called for a general strike tomorrow in the south-western province of Baluchistan, which borders Iran and Afghanistan (Reuters reports).

The Bhutto Government has already branded the strike as illegal and appealed to the population not to support it.

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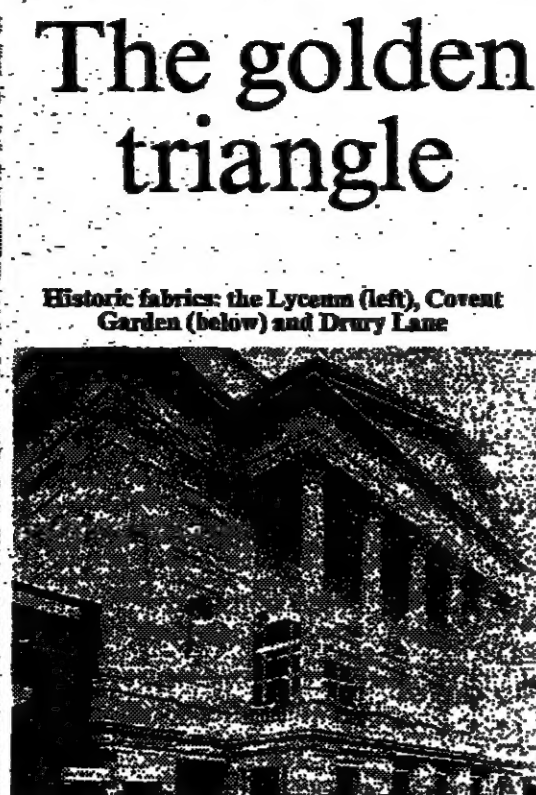
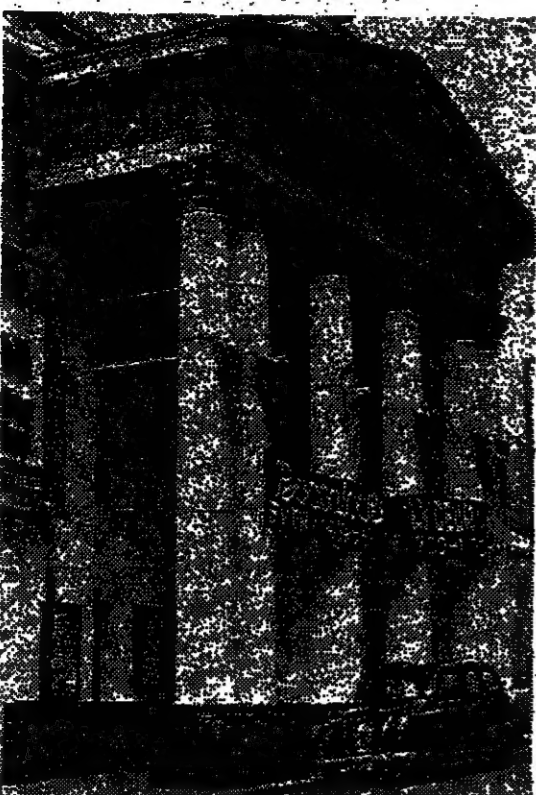
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THE ARTS

A great chance exists, by a transformation of Britain's oldest surviving theatre district, to provide the next century with an ideal London home for dance and musical as well as opera. Iain Mackintosh, theatre historian and design consultant, explains how it could be done

The golden triangle

Historic fabrics: the Lyceum (left), Covent Garden (below) and Drury Lane



The future of London theatre is once again being debated: not the shows, the audiences or the recurring lack of either, but the fabric of the buildings themselves. Recently in *The Times* Sir Roy Strong contrasted despoiled the dispirited seats, bars and lavatories of commercial Shaftesbury Avenue with the wide-open foyers of the subsidized South Bank. But there are hopeful signs that the wherewithal may yet be found to revitalize London's great theatre heritage.

The refurbishment of the 1907 Playhouse, Charing Cross, the former BBC sound studio at the Embankment end of Northumberland Avenue, is to be financed through the addition of offices above. The Royal Opera House has its own proposals for development to the west of its present site. One section of the GLC has called for a paper on the future of all London's old theatres, while another has actively solicited proposals for rehabilitation of a theatre, long dark, in its own ownership, the Lyceum in Bow Street.

Most London theatres were built when the city's building line was lower, as low as it thankfully still is in Shaftesbury Avenue or Charing Cross Road. But elsewhere old theatres are now surrounded by taller buildings from the Thirties or later. Nowhere is this more apparent than at the Lyceum, off the Strand, and at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, two of the three great theatres which, with the Royal Opera itself, form the Covent Garden triangle.

This triangle, if secured for the next century, could be the crowning glory of the GLC's greatest planning legacy to London: a revitalized Covent Garden conservation area connecting London's West End theatreland via Waterloo Bridge to the arts centre on the South Bank. At all three Covent Garden theatres planning permission is the key issue if the historic fabric of each is to be maintained without unacceptably high public expenditure. The best publicized of the three is the Royal Opera House. Here the current problem is simply how the board is to gain approval for enough development at the Russell Street end of their site to pay for the expensive but necessary package, at the theatre end, of stage extension plus breathing space for the audience. Already possibilities have been perceived that will provide a more neighbourly solution for the north-east corner of the Piazza than ever was possible with the new 2,000-seat theatre for which the Royal Opera House had persuaded the Government to buy this land.

It was this hoped-for home for the Royal Ballet which blighted another vision. This was for a dance theatre for all London-based companies and for all dance visitors to London. However, in February of this year, an imaginative *Report on Opera and Dance* from an Arts Council Committee broached the subject once again. The case for such a theatre was succinctly outlined and two alterna-

tives were canvassed: a new (and inevitably expensive) building or an occupation of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

Drury Lane is at present in the private sector, but there are strong grounds for questioning its long-term economic viability as a commercial theatre. It carries on its back the expensive maintenance of a vast, Listed-Grade-One building, larger even in ground area than the already extended Royal Opera House. The auditorium and stage occupy less than a third of the site. For a commercial operator excess space backstage or front of house is a potentially disastrous burden. For a London dance theatre that same space backstage could serve a dozen functions, while the public areas provided an undeniable glory more typical of a continental European capital than of London's tightly-packed theatreland.

Nowhere else in London can be found backstage areas large enough to allow for stage-size rehearsal studios, for storing scenery and for the production headquarters for a number of companies. And nowhere else in London is there a suite of Georgian public rooms to rival those which were created by Benjamin Dean

Wyatt in 1812 and which have survived, albeit dimly, to this day.

Drury Lane could be as good a home for dance as Covent Garden is for opera, and the cost of revitalization and adaptation could be met, in part at least, by development of a small part of this large site.

However the withdrawal of Drury Lane from the commercial sector would only be acceptable and the triangle of Covent Garden theatres only complete if a house for popular musicals existed alongside the homes for opera and dance. Fortunately the third theatre, the Lyceum, could play this part. The potential of the Lyceum is not generally known, largely because of the limbo life it has led since closing as a live theatre nearly half a century ago.

The theatre which survives is not Irving's Lyceum. All but the earlier portions (by Beazley in 1834, some three years after he added the colonnade to the flank of Drury Lane), and some external walls backstage, is the work of the architect Bertie Crewe in 1904. The vitality of what was a flamboyant variety house with excellent plasterwork is still evident despite a plastic ballroom conversion complete with scarlet, blue and gold decor conceived by

some demented Ruritanian sergeant-major.

Save for the vandalism of the new dance floor replacing, rather than being laid over, stage and orchestra stalls, the damage is largely skin-deep and the auditorium still restorable. Reseated to modern standards the Lyceum could hold 2,500. This is more than Covent Garden, the Coliseum, the Palladium or Drury Lane. With a view uninterrupted by any pillar Lyceum audiences would face a 42ft wide proscenium with up to 52ft of stage beyond, enough to present modern large-scale musicals, whether home-grown or imported from Broadway.

Thus the Lyceum stage is perfectly adequate for commercial runs of single spectacular shows while at the same time being adequate for companies working in repertoire (there is no room on site at stage level for scenic storage or rehearsal). But ironically the Lyceum's shortcoming as a repertoire house is its commercial asset: this is a tightly planned building with no waste at either end. Once the large cost of reinstating a theatre dark for 44 years had been met the resulting building would be much cheaper to maintain for future generations of theatregoers than

Drury Lane or Covent Garden, with their much bigger buildings, ever could be.

The cost of reinstating the Lyceum could be met through development, because the Lyceum auditorium is in the middle of a block. Here it is possible both to raise the abnormally low flytower to the height needed for staging major musicals and to build lettable office space over the auditorium without compromising critical street elevations. Such a development, if judiciously planned, might well bring in enough not only to finance the restoration but also to safeguard the theatre's future.

Because the GLC is both planning authority and freeholder of the Lyceum it may be possible to devise effective safeguards. However, as with the Charing Cross Playhouse, the central issues will be whether certain theatres constitute special cases and whether planning consents provide their only hope for survival other than massive injections of public money. The whole Covent Garden triangle, not only the Royal Opera House, should be regarded as special. It is Britain's oldest surviving theatre district. If planners permit, London can now seize an opportunity which will give all three theatres new life.

PUBLISHING

Local authorities

The one thing you will not have time for at the first Edinburgh Book Fair, which started yesterday and runs breathlessly until September 3, is to read. The fair's colourful booths are thrust into the gardens of elegant Charlotte Square. There is an auditorium that seats 240, and those who get their thrills from seeing authors in the flesh - not to mention obtaining their signatures, even touching the flesh - can begin each day at 10.15am and continue through six sessions, the final one commencing at 6.30, listening to the likes of Phoebe Hitchens revealing All (A11?) about the Royal Family, Robert Lacey on Biography, Terrance Dicks on the BBC Classic Serial, Leslie Thomas on Islands and Lady Aberdeen providing Victorian Entertainment.

Simon Pegg is described as being "of BBC's *Blue Peter*" but what he intends chatting about is not revealed in the leaflet of events which is sponsored (the leaflet, not the events) by W. H. Smith. The children's book fair, run in tandem, is sponsored by John Menzies, whose one hundred and fiftieth anniversary year this is. There is also the usual rent-an-author gag: Leon Garfield, Frank Delaney, Melvyn Bragg, Michael Holroyd, Roger McGough and assorted Mersey-side poets.

There is a giant display of actual books, just in case you cannot find any in Edinburgh's bookshops, assuming you can find Edinburgh's bookshops. There are demonstrations of bookbinding, to show presumably how up-to-date the industry is, and - more bizarrely - of handloom weaving and cookey. But where would best-seller lists be without their cookery and dieting books - a case more of bookish cooks than cooking the books?

You can learn how to make a pop-up book and, for all I know, John Updike, William Trevor, Alan Sillitoe, Anita Desai, David Lodge or Brian Aldiss may tell you how to make a proper book. I wish particularly that I could be in the festival city on Friday at 3.00pm to witness "The inside and outside story - leading publishers discuss how they select, edit, design and promote their books". Unsurprisingly, their identities are not revealed in the programme.

one wonders after three months or so how he or she managed to write books without it. No doubt the same was said when quill gave way to fountain pen, fountain to ballpoint, ballpoint to manual typewriter, manual to electric.

If the word-processor is making the mechanics of writing easier for authors, it is having the opposite effect on publishers' editors. In the past, an author would deliver his or her manuscript to the editor. The editor would read, and make marks on the typescript, which would be returned to the author for revision, whether major or minor. When the manuscript was redelivered to the editor, the additions or subtractions would be instantly recognizable. Not so now as the author runs the new version through the word-processor and the manuscript is mint.

Take pity on the poor, overworked editor having to begin reading again from the first sentence. Will he or she remember what alterations had been ordered?

Desmond Clarke, energetic and efficient director of the Book Marketing Council, seems addicted to promotions for "best" books. "The Best of British" and "Best of Young British Novelists" are to be followed, early next year, by "Best Novels of Our Time". The judges' brief is to select the 12 novels they believe to be "the most prominent works of literary merit to have emerged from postwar society". The three selectors are Elizabeth Jane Howard, Richard Hoggart and Sir Peter Parker, who latterly obtained better financial results as chairman of British Rail than he did when joint chairman of Dillon's bookshop.

Beyond Orwell and Waugh, do any authors select themselves? Beckett should, but with one postwar novel? Anthony Burgess's *A Clockwork Orange* and William Golding's *Lord of the Flies* would seem to be essential. Likewise, a couple from overseas: Patrick White and Nadine Gordimer; and an early V. S. Naipaul (*A House for Mr Bisswas*). Plus, perhaps, Graham Greene; and Anthony Powell as thirteenth man? Far too few women (I hope Doris Lessing if not Rebecca West), and a surprising shortage of Americans: perhaps two from Saul Bellow, John Updike and Joseph Heller? A warning to the judges: if too many of the authors are deceased, Lord Snowdon may not be able to take the statutory group photograph.

E. J. Craddock

NYO/Groves

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Let it never be said that our youth orchestras make things easy for themselves. After last Monday's Prom, when the European Community Youth Orchestra played Webern and Richard Strauss, on Friday it was the turn of the National Youth Orchestra. Under Sir Charles Groves's fatherly baton they chose to tackle a rare gem, Szymanowski's Second Violin Concerto, and, in line with the theme of the week, an English classic, Elgar's Second Symphony, neither of which is a work for novices.

The Szymanowski, in which the passionate, thoroughly Polish soloist was Wanda Wilkowska, was written in 1933, and represents the composer in his last major work, attempting to modify his earlier exotic style into something cleaner and perhaps more traditional. Its thematic content is concise, and the four conventional movements are merged into one. However, this is no forward-looking piece of neo-classicism. The relationship between soloist and orchestra is just as it would be in a Romantic concerto, with the violin taking most of the responsibility while the orchestra fulfils an accompanimental role.

Yet what a fearsome role that is, and how handsomely the orchestra undertook it. There may have been a lack of bloom in the string sounds - perhaps because of the doubled wind section - but the young players' sensitivity and acuteness of response was immensely impressive. In the faster music ensemble was razor-sharp, while in the slow section the subtle colours of the static

Concerts

orchestral background were captured exactly.

However, the Elgar is perhaps a work best tackled by more mature players. It is, after all, a darkish piece, and in this reading it was noticeable that the most successful movement was the first, where, in its almost Mahlerian garishness, an unprecedented sharpness in response in the huge orchestra. Otherwise, the restlessness of the opening *allegro vivace e nobilitate* became wooden through overstretched notes and the *largo* lacked a little warmth, despite the first oboe's marvellous long solo.

But it seems childish to complain when youngsters can achieve such miraculous standards. It was certainly cheering to see them relish Richard Strauss's *Festliches Prælium*, not his most inspiring piece, but with its imposing organ solo and plethora of brass (on and off the platform) probably one of his loudest.

Stephen Pettitt

The Sixteen/Christophers

Queen Elizabeth Hall

It was not said of Maurice Durufle's *Requiem*, though it ought to have been, that "it sinks of its own weight". This peculiar French concoction is based on the plainsong of the traditional Requiem Mass but bears so close a resemblance to Fauré's treatment of the same texts that it sounds like someone trying to rewrite Fauré's setting without being able to think up any new tunes of their own. So, half the time metrized versions of the chant can be heard over the sort of accompaniments that French

organists are wont to doodle on a Sunday morning, while at other times - the "Liberia me", especially - pale echoes of Fauré's rhythms and melodies abound.

The piece can, undeniably, be effective and even affecting in the right setting. But Friday's brave transposition put a score designed for the woolly reverberation of a large church under the acoustical microscope of the Queen Elizabeth Hall. Organ figuration which should drift down a nave popped and plucked at us with too great immediacy, even given Margaret Phillips's sympathetic playing. Durufle's version with small instrumental ensemble was used - there is also a large orchestra and an organ - and though they arrived late on the platform, played cleanly and blended well.

The choir was The Sixteen (augmented here to 18) whom I have previously heard of only in much earlier repertory. They rose, magnificently to the music's few big climaxes; and the sopranos, who have all the best tunes (God's, in this case) shaped them with far more purity and unanimity than the composer probably expected. Harry Christophers's way with the score was clean-edged but vividly dramatic, and it worked as well as anything could in this acoustic. But a similar approach had very odd results in two Bach motets in the first half. *Komm, Jesu, komm* never settled down - as a batty interpretive notion, treating the opening chords as a crescendo takes some beating - and though *Der Geist hilt* was much stronger and more confident, the continual swooning over suspensions and lack of a straightforward pulse became wearying.

Nicholas Kenyon

A minute's consultation with a biographical dictionary would provide as much information about Clive of India as Kenneth Griffith was able to convey in more than an hour and a half on Channel 4 on Saturday night, but it would not, of course, be as entertaining.

Mr Griffith, playing everybody, always seems to start obtrusively but inevitably carries us with him. His technique of "radical story-telling" means, we have come to know, that he will circle his subjects, dodging and feinting before moving in sharply to deliver a most telling kick in the pants. It is amusing even when questionable and always skilfully accomplished.

He kicks outside the screen, too, at our myths and sacred cows, knowing that we will take a little masochism for our pleasure especially when it is delivered by such a clever, energetic little chap as himself. Historically speaking, he is a

Television

All done for kicks

card. Sin, he seems to believe, has largely been made in Britain. When he tells us about Clive's treatment by Parliament and his employers, the East India Company, he attributes it to "the old British disease of envy", as if the rest of the world had escaped it.

He was moving well on Saturday but not quite with his usual demolition expertise. It might have been because there are too many things about Clive that, as sports commentators say, cannot be taken away from him. But his visuals, as ever, were inventive and well-knit. As history it may not have been

comprehensive but it was certainly watchable.

The Bank Manager's Wife (Central) last night was one of those plays that promise tension but produce tedium. It was the story of a woman apprehensive about her husband's retirement and the interruption this will cause to her conversations with her cat. These are many and varied, the favourite looking like a brain. This she eventually slices and feeds to her spouse in his dinner.

The mescaline makes him see all kinds of colours, including red, which we know is particularly upsetting to bank managers. This puts him in hospital and leaves her free with her prickly friends.

Now Mike Sarne, a writer, director and former pop singer, hopes to establish a resident company at the Six Bells in the King's Road.

On the showing of his group's first play, by Jackie Skarvelis, better material is needed if the project is not to die on its feet. The subject is the backstage bitchery of a tawdry show called "Knockers". Giles, a classical actor down on his luck, shares a dressing room with Max, a flamboyant cabaret dancer, and

Dennis Hackett

Peña/Maya

Festival Hall

Those who might wonder what Paco Peña, Mario Maya and their flamenco company are on about, in a programme which continues until Thursday, should not look to the printed programme for help. Seldom has 30 pence bought so little useful information as in this instance, the eight scrappy pages offering no means of identifying either musicians or dancers beyond the two principals and no description of any of the 11 items they perform.

It is not much use that Paco Peña, in a sensitive note on the background of flamenco, should emphasize that "it is not simply a style of music; it is a complete way of life", unless we know something of what that life is

Dance

about. On previous visits he has sometimes spoken his own introduction to clarify aspects of an art that is very dear to him, and I wished he had done so again.

As it is, the admirable guitarist participates in only three of the numbers, leaving the others to three guitarist colleagues and three singers, encumbered by an array of microphones that makes the stage look more like a recording studio. The effect when they clustered around some imaginary camp-fire in one corner of the stage and their music boomed out from the opposite side (the sound at times larger than life size) was almost ludicrous.

Time was when Paco Peña took pride in calling his programme "Flamenco puro", but some dilution looks to have

set in with the dancing. Mario Maya is prepared to assert that his crackling *caperado* is as challenging as ever, not once but three or four times, although to what end is never very apparent, especially in the occasional tawdriness of gesture with which it is accompanied.

There are three "solo" ladies, of whom two lift their skirts to some purpose in the heel-and-toe steps, and a small supporting group who stamp and swirl energetically, although the dance vocabulary is narrowly limited. Apart from Senor Peña's own guitar solos and a number in which pairs of singers and guitarists embellish in turn some phrases of anguished *cante jondo*, the programme leans heavily on repetitiveness of dancing to carry it through.

Noël Goodwin

Theatre

"Eat Your Heart Out, Joan Crawford!"

Six Bells

However financially shaky the state of theatre, rooms above pubs continue to be taken over by aspiring new companies. Now Mike Sarne, a writer, director and former pop singer, hopes to establish a resident company at the Six Bells in the King's Road.

On the showing of his group's first play, by Jackie Skarvelis, better material is needed if the project is not to die on its feet. The subject is the backstage bitchery of a tawdry show called "Knockers". Giles, a classical actor down on his luck, shares a dressing room with Max, a flamboyant cabaret dancer, and

Dennis Hackett

spends his time complaining that he was cut out for higher things - "I didn't do four years at RADA to be a legalized flasher." They have a pot-smoking dresser, Aubrey, and a highly camp new dresser, Sylvie (short for Sylvester), who arrives on rollerskates in lures catsuit and turban.

The scene being set, we await developments, but there are none. Max and Giles bicker, there is a minor sexual skirmish between Sylvie and Giles, the two dressers assume, briefly, the characters of the actors. In Genet's *The Maids*, Giles decides to give in his notice, but is offered a renewed contract on raised pay, so he stays, sheepishly excusing his capitulation with talk of three million unemployed. With so skimpy a plot, Miss Skarvelis takes refuge in comic camp.

Claire Colvin

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SPECTRUM

They are mankind's nearest relatives, but the connexion confers no privileges. In fact, they might be better off if they were not part of the family, as this three-part series shows

Man's inhumanity to monkeys

By Andrew Tyler

They are known in the biomedical trade as non-human primates, as if to emphasize both their proximity to and their distance from ourselves. This ambivalence provokes a sentimentality which can make us laugh when we see them mimicking a tea party on the vicarage lawn, or choke at the sight of them caged in screaming torment. It can also provide the wherewithal to keep us alive, help us to control our vices, and make some of us rich through a trade which, in global generalities and gruesome particulars, resembles the high days of human slave traffic.

Monkeys and apes have no special talent for music or microcircuitry, but like us they have strong and reckless tastes. Their intelligence can be a source of astonishment; their social structures often poignantly mirror our own. Human responses to the lower primates are rooted in the shock and fear of recognition: a monkey which too closely imitates the highest rank of primates is running a deadly risk.

In Bombay earlier this year, a large black rhesus watched a motorcyclist strike down its mate. It attacked the next motorcyclist to pass by, bit the ear off a policeman and injured 15 other people before it was caught and dispatched.

In Florida a few years ago, a female vervet was accidentally caught spread-eagled in the cage wiring of a monkey sanctuary. With no keeper in attendance, it risked a scorching from the sun. A male partner took it on the back instead, by shielding her body with his own and suffering a good deal of dehydration during the 90 minutes of exposure before being released from his chivalrous posture.

Man is often flummoxed when confronted with examples of near-human behaviour in monkeys, even when he has encouraged and stimulated it himself. An illuminating episode concerns Nim, the star of a troupe of chimpanzees which had been taught sign language.

Nim was reared during the early 1970s in a pillared mansion at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, where he wore clothes, helped with the housework (including cooking, sweeping and laundry) and addressed his human fellow-students in the manual language of the deaf. From Stanford he was sent to Oklahoma Institute of Primate Studies, where, with others of his kind, he furthered his "education". The troop and its mentor, Roger Fouts, attracted enormous media interest and not a little academic controversy.

Nim was borrowed for three years by Dr Herbert Terrace, a New York researcher who intended to provide evidence supporting the belief in Nim's high intelligence. Instead he turned first sceptical, then dismissive, calling Nim's efforts at communication no more than imitative hand-flapping performed for reward.

As a result, Fouts's programme fell into disavow and its funding was reduced. The problems were heightened by the tendency of the chimpanzees, once small and charming, to grow large and less tractable. A visiting professor lost a finger when he tried to feed the baby of a surly veteran, and threatened a lawsuit. There were also attacks on students. Finally the programme came to a complete halt. Several of the animals, including Nim and his brother Ali, were sent to a medical institute in New York state, where they were made ready for the batch-testing of hepatitis B vaccine.

At this point, reports began to circulate that Nim had made signs indicating that he "wanted out". America's animal defenders rose up in rage. The medical institute tried to argue that the vaccine testing involved no cruelty, but they were unable to stem the flood of protest. Nim and Ali were returned to Oklahoma - although the rest of the shipment, lacking star quality, was retained.

Oklahoma, of course, still had no use for the brothers. Nim was sold to

an animal charity and Ali to a New Mexico chimpanzee laboratory owned by a German drug company.

Many stories indicating parallels between man and monkey seep from far corners of the world, just as there are numerous examples of the working partnership between the two. In southern Thailand, for example, monkeys have traditionally shinned up coconut trees to collect the crop for their owners.

A more sophisticated work project was initiated a couple of years ago at Tufts-New England Medical Centre in America by Dr Mary Willard, who trained three female capuchins - the old organ grinder's monkey - to serve in the homes of disabled humans. One of the animals was placed with a paralyzed car-crash victim; she was reported to have responded to clicks of the young man's tongue by combing his hair, spoon-feeding him, and sprucing his apartment with a miniature vacuum cleaner.

More rarely reported was that her teeth had been removed to prevent her biting, and that ultimate control derived not from the clicking tongue, but from an electric-shock pad strapped to her waist. The capuchin project still thrives, with six more animals going about their electrically stimulated business.

Among the other famous primates put into the service of man were the space chimpanzees of the 1960s. NASA's lower-primate heroes also had

Apes were trained by electric shocks

their teeth removed and, according to Tom Wolfe in *The Right Stuff*, were trained with electric shocks and punished by beatings with rubber hoses.

The first and most celebrated of the NASA chimps was Ham, who came close to drowning when his returning capsule overshoot its landing point by more than one hundred miles. He died only a few months ago, in his late 20s. Since his retirement in 1963 he had

spent all but a year of his time in solitary confinement at a zoo.

Not that the scientific community is uniformly insensitive to either the special ethical problems arising from primate use, or to the growing clamour of animal liberationists.

It is symptomatic of the increasingly heated climate that those who do go on record to challenge the liberationist logic - by emphasizing statutory obligations, pointing to the demands of the public and explaining the attempts to find alternatives - can end up receiving phone threats and attacks on their property.

One such is a British man who chooses to be identified as "an international expert in the use and provision of primates for the biomedical field" - the reticence being prompted by a recent death threat. His view of the animal "defenders" is that they are guilty of both the richest hypocrisy and dissemination of plain lies. "Most of what I read about trapping, shipping and the diseased condition in which the animals are supposed to arrive is frankly incorrect. In the laboratories they are handled by very professional people who do care. Compared to the treatment received by other animals, such as cattle, they fare very well."

"Ultimately you have to bear in mind that they are not little people. They are animals, and I believe we should make use of them so long as it is done humanely... unless, of course, the argument is that we should all be vegetarians and not wear leather shoes or permit horse racing. And that argument is nonsense."

The space race gave monkeys glamour. No such visibility or acclaim attends the use to which they are put in the related field of military research, where they are also proving to be an invaluable resource. Starting in 1957, monkeys have been placed at the sites of American atomic tests, at varying distances from the explosions and heights from ground zero. Some of those which survived were sent for observation to Yerkes Regional Primate Centre, where they developed cancer.

CYNOMOLGUS MACAQUE



Lifespan: 20 years
Height: about 2ft
Weight: 200oz, female 100oz
Price: from £250

Twenty-one sub-species are found throughout the Asian lowlands, where they feed on flowers, insects and crustaceans and sleep in the crooks of large branches.



Lifespan: 30 years
Height: about 2ft 6in
Weight: male 500oz, female 450oz
Price: from £400

The three main sub-species are found throughout Africa, where their natural habitat is being taken over by extending

Their society is individualistic and mainly polygamous, with the young dependent on their mothers for up to two years and consequently suffering more than most other species.

Since the ban imposed on the export of the ubiquitous rhesus in the late 1970s, cynomolgus macaques have become science's favourite primate tool - for toxicity and vaccine testing, and for behavioural and psychological work. This is as much due to their similarity to rhesus, on whom a large body of information was accumulated, as to any true compatibility with humans.

Lab breeding is slow. About 90 per cent are caught in the wild, often by smoking and netting. An estimated six or seven animals die in transit for every one arriving fit.

farmland. Family groups forage at ground level and congregate by night on cliffs. Their diet includes plants, crops and even small herbivores.

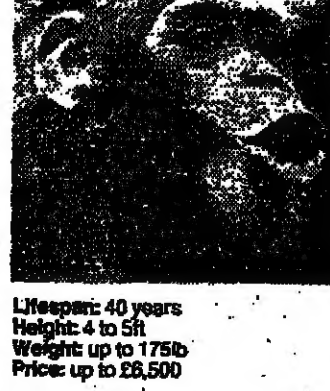
Colonies are governed by an alpha male and a handful of lieutenants, with peripheral males gathering in their own groups. Highly intelligent and cooperative, they will collectively fight off predators or release a fellow from a trapper's cage. Like the cynomolgus, they are largely imported - due to their slow breeding rate and to science's tendency to terminate the young before they are able to reproduce. They are used in science for cardiovascular studies, allergenics, neurology, nutrition, toxicology and endocrinology.



Lifespan: 12 years
Height: 8 to 12in
Weight: 5 to 12oz
Price: from £150

Native to South and Central America, where they occupy the forest's high canopy, feeding on fruit, insects and eggs. They are about the size of a squirrel, with long, grasping tails and clawed feet. They live in family groups of three to eight, with the father taking major responsibility for the young once they are weaned.

Capable of producing two pairs of offspring a year, they are therefore increasingly favoured by researchers. About 50 per cent now come from domestic breeding sources. Used primarily for reproduction and fertility studies, also behavioural, psychological, bacteriological and pharmacological work.



Lifespan: 40 years
Height: 4 to 5ft
Weight: up to 175lb
Price: up to £8,500

Anthropoid apes found across central Africa's equatorial forests, where they feed on vegetation, fruit, insects and some meat. A grown male has three times the strength of his human equivalent. Their society is hierarchical, with ranking

MARMOSETS

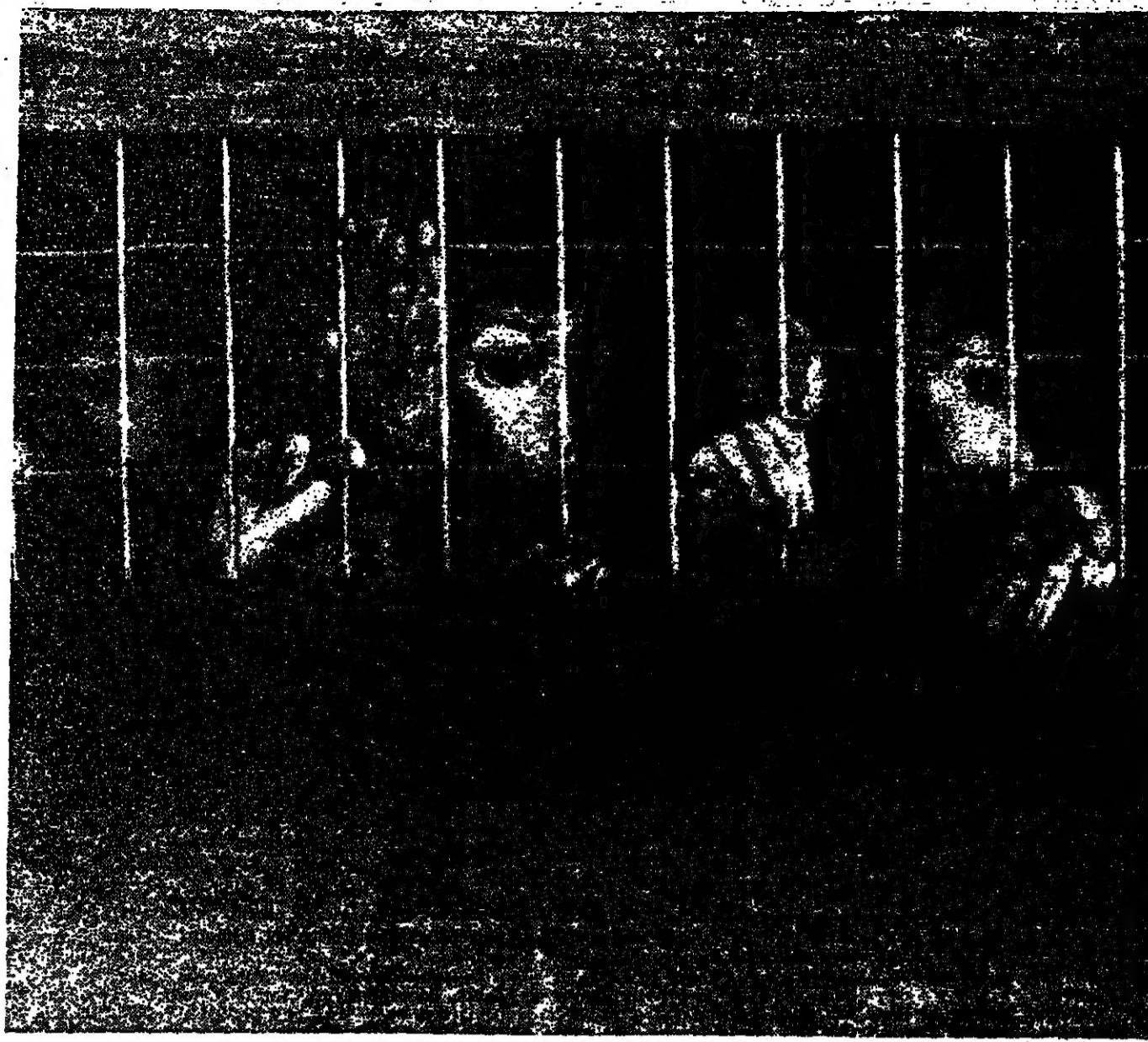
America, where they occupy the forest's high canopy, feeding on fruit, insects and eggs. They are about the size of a squirrel, with long, grasping tails and clawed feet. They live in family groups of three to eight, with the father taking major responsibility for the young once they are weaned.

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CHIMPANZEES

members of both sexes, and there is much in their make-up to remind us of our own close, cooperative family bonds: social graces such as back-slapping and handshakes; and the darker activities of warfare and cannibalism.

Their chromosomes are virtually identical to man's, and they can receive certain types of human blood. Used in the 1950s and 1960s to develop polio vaccine and in the early space shots, they are now employed in testing hepatitis B vaccine and in the studies of tumours, the heart, the brain, allergies, parasites and degenerative diseases. Their powers of communication and reasoning are considerable, although the subject of debate. Painting, sign language and the solving of logic puzzles are claimed to be among their talents. Few are kept in British labs, but there about 1,400 in the US.



The monkey business: caged animals in transit at Bangkok airport

Radiation tests continued at numerous military and civilian institutes. In Bethesda, Maryland, for example, irradiated monkeys were taught to run a treadmill, encouraged by the inevitable electric shock. It is estimated that 2,000 primates were irradiated at this one establishment alone.

At another Brooks Air Force Base in Texas, a scandal arose in March, 1980 when the base's principal researcher resigned over what he considered to be the meaningless torture of the animals. Looking back over his 14 years at the base, Dr Donald Barnes sees what he described as "a period of conditioned ethical blindness". He continued: "I snapped out of it only because of the blatant redundancy of the radiation experiments."

The purpose of that experiment was to gauge the effect of radiation on human performance, including that of an irradiated, dying pilot. The monkeys were "fused with radiation". Then, with jolts of electricity shooting through their feet and vomit trickling down their chins, they were sent "flying" through a variety of what aeronautical engineers call pitch and roll modes, in a device known as a primate equilibrium platform. In the early days of the experiment, "death watches" were established so that the last lingering agonies of the animals could be observed. Barnes put an end to that. After 10 hours of "performance" and study, they were put to death.

The primate equilibrium platform, Barnes says, is still in use today at Brooks Air Force Base. Now it is used largely to test the effectiveness of such anti-nerve gas agents as atropine and benactazine.

Anti-nerve gas work involving primates is also taking place in Britain, although few details emerge from the Chemical Defence Establishment (CDE) at Porton Down. It is, however, on record that the CDE has a colony of at least 1,000 cynomolgus, rhesus and marmoset monkeys; that the majority are bred on the site, and that their primates have been used to test antidotes to SOMAN nerve gas. This

is in America, however, that research descends to the level of the genuinely grotesque. At Cleveland's Metropolitan Hospital in the early 1970s, 18 doctors spent six days transplanting the head of one monkey on to the body of another in order to improve our understanding of diseases of the nervous system. At the US National Institute for Neurological Diseases, chimpanzees are being hit on the head until they die in order to reproduce and determine the extent of cerebral damage in professional boxers. Scientists at the Wisconsin Regional Primate Centre have injected pregnant female monkeys with hormones which produced hermaphrodite offspring.

Wisconsin also sponsored a range of elaborate maternal-deprivation experiments, some of which involved infants enduring six weeks of solitary confinement in vertical metal chambers. A scaled-down version of this programme also ran in Britain throughout the early 1970s at the Medical Research Council's unit at Madingley, Cambridge. Infant monkeys were separated from their mothers for 13 days, stress signs were identified and when the reunions took place it was solemnly noted that those infants which had been separated the longest showed a tendency to cling most passionately to their rediscovered mothers.

TOMORROW
From the jungle to the dissecting table - how the monkey trade works

moreover...
Miles Kington

Who's for Scotch and Lime?

I once attended a lecture given by Roy Strong. (This was some time ago, when he was still plain Dr Roy Strong, and several years before he became handsome Sir Roy Strong, as he is today, though I believe he still makes house calls occasionally to old patients. This is hearsay to a certain extent, as honesty compels me to admit that I have not been to a lecture by Roy Strong since.)

If Roy Strong was entitled, the lecture was not, it was defiantly called "Rembrandt and his influence on his British Contemporaries". One thing that became clear after a few minutes was that if there were any important British contemporaries of Rembrandt, he had had no influence on them. Turning to minor contemporaries, Strong demonstrated that they, too, had managed to avoid being influenced by the great Dutchman. What transpired, really, was that Rembrandt had influenced nobody at all in Britain. As the art historian who had taken me there said afterwards: "We learnt a lot tonight but not, I fear, about Rembrandt. I wonder why Roy chose that subject."

I still think of that lecture every time I come across a complete mismatch. I thought of it when I found that Hilda in Hertfordshire is twinned with Nettle-St-George. I thought of it even more when I drove through a small Derbyshire village called Whitfield, which claims to be twinned with Paris. But the most recent time I thought of Roy Strong's lecture on Rembrandt and the British was when I learnt that the theme of this year's Edinburgh Festival is "Scotland and Vienna". In fact, I jumped into a taxi and drove to the Edinburgh Festival Centre, where I found a sign that said: "What links are there? I asked him. Not a lot, he said."

I have never, truth be told, quite understood the old description of Edinburgh as the "Athens of the North". A lot of talking went on in both places, no doubt, but would even Roy Strong admit that as evidence? The only real links I can see between Edinburgh and Athens is that they are both full of unfinished monuments and related colonies. And Greece, of course, has suffered vine leaves, which are only a kind of open-air haggis.

By Vienna, I mean, still, who am I to hang back where Roy Strong would dash in? I have therefore done a great deal of research and found all the known links between the two cities. I list them here, together with the events connected with them at the Festival.

1794. Foundation of the Scottish Riding School at Vienna. It became the Spanish Riding School the following year, as Highland ponies proved unsuitable. (Display of dressage, kilted, mounted and dismounted at Meadowbank, Aug 26.)

1797. The Austrians driven out of Italy. Almost 200 years later the Scots were driven out of Italy, following a European Cup match. (Reunion party, pubs in Edinburgh all three weeks.)

1815. Congress of Vienna. As part of the celebrations Schubert invented the Schottische, but nobody could make out how it worked and the invention languished. (Fully working Schottische on show at the Scottish Science Museum.)

1832. Sir Walter Scott finishes the *Waverley* Novels.

1833. First remounted set found in a Viennese bookshop. (Display of complete sets in all Edinburgh bookshops.)

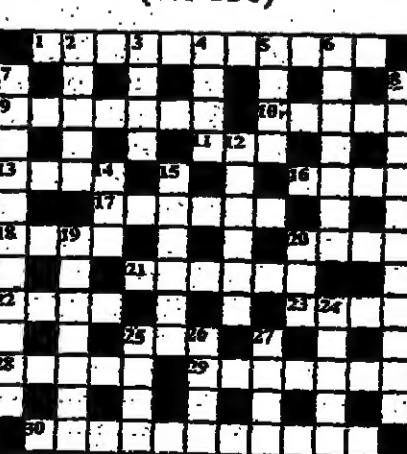
1840s. Strauss perfects the Viennese waltz which sweeps all Europe except Scotland, where it is condemned as immoral. (Nightly displays of dancing and immorality: contact Fringe Club for details.)

1890s. Freud discovers that repression can lead to very serious consequences. The news is received calmly in Edinburgh, where John Knox had rejoined in the same discovery 300 years earlier. (Nightly display of early closing at the English Pub, Rose Street.)

1933. Hitler decides against invading Edinburgh and buys a house in Austria. Arnold Schoenberg leaves Vienna for the US, possibly staying at 7 Carlton Terrace, Edinburgh, en route. (Nothing special planned.)

Post-1945. Vienna reverts to its traditional role of being frivolous, lightweight and escapist. Edinburgh City Council considers the idea, but rejects it 45-0.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 130)



- ACROSS**
- 1 Infant malnutrition (11)
 - 2 Spray can (7)
 - 3 Chatter (3)
 - 4 Notion (4)
 - 5 Slaughter (4)
 - 6 Humble (6)
 - 7 Not-so (4)
 - 8 Modern (6)
 - 9 Coozy (4)
 - 10 Dashed (4)
 - 11 Implore (3)
 - 12 W Indian dance (3)
 - 13 Surpass (7)
 - 14 Musket (11)
- DOWN**
- 1 Not as good (5)
 - 2 Window frame (4)
 - 3 Lazily (4)
 - 4 Boulder (4)
 - 5 Wind instrument (7)
 - 6 Blue gemstone (5,6)
 - 7 Filmer (11)
 - 8 At sea (6)
 - 9 Electricity unit (3)
 - 10 Place of worship (6)
 - 11 Least (7)
 - 12 Night moisture (3)
 - 13 Ellipse (5)
 - 14 Blessing (4)
 - 15 Clotted blood (4)
 - 16 Knife wound (4)
- SOLUTION TO No 129**
- ACROSS: 1. Vitamin; 5. Jodis; 8. Inn; 9. Vitamin; 10. Vile; 11. Bone; 12. Yeast; 14. Tongue-twister; 15. Lancers; 18. Abut; 21. Tulle; 22. Eminent; 23. Nun; 24. Onset; 25. Dancing.
- DOWN: 1. Viva; 2. Lido; 3. Admusement; 4. Nippy; 5. Investigation; 6. Doormat; 7. Stacker; 13. Sileno; 15. Nonplus; 17. Spend; 19. Uteri; 20. Sog.

MODERN TIMES



A sideways look at the British way of life

Not much happening on the dance floor of the Empire Rooms in Tottenham Court Road on a balmy Monday evening at 8.00. A single partnerless Rockabilly is doing a work-out at the back of the hall as the disc jockeys wrestle with the sound system. A Gary US Bonds single is smashing its way out of the recalcitrant speakers, and around the walls the chairs are filling up with middle-aged professionals. The editor of *Honey* is sipping a dry white, and an architect from Ealing is waiting for the first Chuck Berry of the night.

Around the bar area the 30 members of the northern coach party are clustering, hiding their faces behind their pints. Another knot of New James Deans has assembled on one side of the floor like skaters wary of the ice. This is where the new 21s Club meets, named after the coffee bar in Wadour Street which was the cradle of British rock 'n' roll in the 1950s.

On comes *Jailhouse Rock*, and the Rockabilly shifts into a higher gear. He has moved centre-floor and has taken off his shirt to reveal a fine brickie's torso with 1950s tattooing, but in the

half-light thrown down by the spots there is no reading the pectoral rubric. Anyway, he has emboldened the newcomers, and now there are half a dozen couples on the floor, cool, quick, serious, well-rehearsed jivers. Suddenly a springy young man with a soldier's haircut has sprung into their midst, a devil-among-the-tailors, and is making the floor look like a trampoline. He is on his back, on his front, high in the air, on his side, doing a 'one-armed' press-up. His ankles are boneless, and both his legs seem to have been kneecapped, but he doesn't mind. Like the Rockabilly, who is unimpressed, he needs a partner like a fish needs a bicycle.

The track ends, but there is no silence; only an obscure Marvin Gaye number, with somewhere in the production a drummer let loose like a man beating up a kitchen. Two brothers in Hawaiian shirts are whirling their girls nonchalantly.

At last, one of those dirty, randy riffs from Chuck Berry's guitar - the kind the Stones lifted so well - and the joint is jumping. The Rockabilly is surrounded by older styles and younger practitioners, a latter-day Ted or two, a frigger, a pitter-bugger, an Ali Shuffler, a Pan's People refugee, many of them engaged in tiny, private, spot-demos. And all the while not a twister in view. There is a man of 60 still sitting it out, tapping one foot rather arthritically and watching a beautiful blond boy of 10 dance with his mother. Further down the age spectrum there is a boy of six being cradled by an older woman. Surely to goodness the lad should be asleep. Oh, he is.

Paddy Riley and Anne Watters, two dolls from Ulster, have cleared the centre of the floor. She is being broomed backwards and forwards between his legs and then thrown over his back like a scarf. "Weak women get their arms ripped off", a male spectator says with something like satisfaction.

Since the demise of the RPM Club at Leicester Square, the Empire is the most popular of London's rock 'n' roll venues, although there is a growing number in the suburbs. Jeff Dexter, one of the founding deejays, says the aim of the place is to play the kind of music that everyone wants to hear, and not to make any of the punters feel they are on show. "There was one guy who came and wanted to let everyone know he was a star. So I went up to the mike and said: 'We've got a P. J. Probably here.' ... we get all sorts here. Just look around you. We get lords, ladies, school-leavers, the Pink Floyd's parents."

Skirting the perimeter of the floor is a man whose footwork bears the stamp of ballroom training, and it is strange, in such an environment, to reflect on how reviled the new beat music was by those rather *grandes dame* figures who handed down the starchy measures of fox-trot and quickstep to middle-class teenagers whose hearts were elsewhere.

No less strange, for those who were teenagers in the mid-1960s, is all this exuberant evidence of how impoverished by comparison social dancing had become by then - how the twist gave way to free-form nothingness and then duly flopped into the mire of head-banging. What teenager, born circa 1950, does not remember with horror that

sense of not knowing what to do when the fast numbers gave way to slow? Of wondering what the hell to do with his foal-legs, not to mention hands, when *Tous Les Garçons et Les Filles de mon Âge* came on the turntable? The rock 'n' rollers had it worked out all along. They could drop a gear or two without any such balletic trauma. Besides which they had been holding on to their partners the whole while.

So, too, with the music itself for all the rawness of the days before multi-track recordings, the singers really sang (they had to) and the players really played. As Jeff Dexter explains: "Today's best music leans on high technology. In those days it was made by urgency and feel. The stuff had such a marvellous cry to it."

If you doubt the truth of those words, you only have to see now the dancing at the Empire loses its fire when the Beatles and Stones come on. It may have been a golden age for the British pop industry, but for the rock 'n' roller it was already a time of dross. As for the 1970s, only Bob Marley gets a look-in, with occasionally some Blue Beat and Ska. Perennialism lives in those recordings based on straight four/four times which even the most sophisticated backbeat, à la Glenn Miller, cannot dilute. The great bandleader's *In The Mood* remains one of the most popular of rock (yes, rock) numbers, and he would surely have been heartened to see the things it makes today's revivalist dancers get up to. Who was the lyricist who said Anything Goes? Cole Something.

Alan Franks

Penny Perriek

Dear mum, love daughter



After a long stretch in the doldrums, mothers are being rehabilitated all over the place, particularly on the Channel 4 series *Mothers by Daughters*, and in a new book called *Between Ourselves - Letters between Mothers and Daughters*. Letter after letter shows writer and recipient getting on well, tossing friendly bits of advice to and fro and behaving so nicely that you'd never think they were related.

The odd murderous mother does occasionally crop up in the book, like this one who's trying to force her 23-year-old daughter to give up the man she loves. "... in my opinion you are well on the slippery slope to lack of self-respect and a future of misery and uncertainty ... Your father and I can assure you that we have no intention of our deep bond of affection being upset further by your headstrong and selfish attitude of all take and no give." A spate of similar letters, each more threatening and hostile than the last, kept this woman's daughter in a state of semi-depression for years.

Most daughters were luckier. Their mothers egged them on towards their hearts' desire, in spite of what the neighbours might think. It was George Sand's mother who suggested that she might find men's clothing more comfortable and convenient; it was lawyer Crystal Eastman's mother who encouraged her throughout a tough legal training at the turn of this century. "In the thoughts of the night I saw it all clear, the brave, eternally right choice you are making."

You get the idea from reading *Between Ourselves* that the traditional mother/daughter conflict is dissolving steadily. This is the one where Mother, who has spent her life in the service of the Family, determines that Daughter must follow suit. Anything that might predispose Daughter towards a life that isn't a carbon copy of her mother's say sexual experience or a prolonged education or a career, becomes the battlefield. Mothers and daughters still have problems but this no longer seems to be the main one, probably because so many mothers have experienced divorce and work and independence for themselves. In fact, a worry shared by many of the letter-writing mothers is that their daughters, out of sheer contrariness, might slide back into the Perfect Wife and Mother role that they themselves fought so hard to shuck off.

"Often I believe," writes one American mother grimly, "that Quintana will rebel, marry at 15 and settle in Queens - determined to be the 'total woman' to her husband." You can almost hear Edith Summerskill's "phew" of relief when her daughter Shirley decides that, like her mother, she wishes to be both a doctor and a Labour politician. For in her blackest moments, Edith had imagined Shirley proving her independence by becoming a Tory lady, and a lady of leisure at that.

Many of the mothers, due to changed outlook, expectations and circumstances are right in the middle of taking a second crack at trying to grow up, just as their daughters are making their first wobbling attempts to do the same thing. It emerges from their letters that two women, a generation apart, coping with their lovers, their ambitions and their desires can be the basis for a very convenient mutual support group.

Here is a recently divorced mother writing to a recently left home daughter: "Don't be afraid to try. Don't be afraid to fail. Just try again." Loving words appropriate to both her daughter's circumstances and her own.

The Grand Metropolitan group is working hard to get women into its pubs. It has introduced wine on draught; it has cleaned up the lavatories; it has instructed its bar staff not to make women customers feel as welcome as the Black Death. In spite of these improvements the pub is likely to remain most women's idea of a ghastly evening out, because there's nothing much you can do there except have another drink. This is perfectly pleasant provided that you can do something else at the same time - accept a proposal, order dinner, clinch a business deal - none of which are possible in most pubs. Until they invent a pub where buying another round is incidental to the evening's entertainment rather than being it, women will prefer to go to the cinema.

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Rocking around the clock



MOTHER ROCKER

Katie Erskine, 35 (above) and son Edward, from Finland

I go always with my son Edward (who will be 10 in October). I am divorced now, but I still like to go out and I think it's nice for children to know where mummy goes and what she does when she goes out. We go every Monday - in the holidays, not always in the term if he is tired or has got homework. He does take his toys with him - his space invaders, you know, that sort of thing, but he is learning to dance and he likes it very much. I've taught his step-sister, who is 11. She is a really beautiful little dancer, very clever, she's even teaching me some things now. I have been going to the Empire Rooms for about a year - I used to go to another place but it closed. What I would like to say about the place is that it is very relaxed, there are no posers or phonies or fights. You don't see many groups of boys, though there were a group of Rockabillys there last week. Rock 'n' roll is the best. But it is very chauvinistic if you think about it. It is the man who pushes you around, throws you about. Rock 'n' roll is great fun, a wonderful way of dancing and it releases you. You always feel so good the next day. I go with a group of friends about 10 to 12 of us and it doesn't matter if we do not have partners. I don't always dress up because I can't really afford to buy all the clothes - though sometimes you can, in Portobello Market, find something. I often wear trousers. They don't get in the way.



ROARING FORTIES

Sam Ibrahim, 20 (above left) and partner Tish Francis, 29

It doesn't matter a bit that Tish is 10 years older than me. She's a very good dancer. We met when some talent scouts came to the Empire Rooms looking for people to dance in Paul McCartney's new film *Give My Regards to Broad Street*. The girl I used to dance with had been chosen and this guy came up and asked if I'd dance with Tish and it worked. We were chosen, with about 12 other couples, and spent two weeks at Elstree. We've won a competition at the Empire Rooms and we came second in the All London Jive Championships. I always liked everything to do with the Fifties - the music, clothes, cars - but now I like everything from the

late Forties on. I used to listen to my parents' records, Bill Haley, Bobby Darin, Bobby Vee, - then I started to watch Fifties' movies on television on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Now I've got a stall in Camden Market where I sell a lot of Fifties' stuff every weekend. A lot of the younger people really like it. At first it may look ugly, but it grows on you. ... I prefer jive records to everything - *Rock Around the Islands*, *Boogie Woogie Country Girl* - and all the Andrews Sisters' stuff. You see people of all ages jiving - I once saw two old guys of 75 and 80 bopping away and dragging all the old ladies in hats on to the floor. I think that's great.

HANDS AND BANDS

Bev Dawson, 20 (above right) and partner Steve Rehnsi, recent winners of the British Rock 'n' Roll Championships

Even in infants' school, rock 'n' roll music fascinated me. As I got older I started going to clubs. Most of them have closed now - a lot of fights, that sort of thing, which ruined it for everyone else. Steve and I don't enter a lot of competitions, we don't go looking. We enter for a laugh really. We've just won the British Rock 'n' Roll Championships in Nottingham, which was a real surprise. We went in for a competition at the Pink Elephant, won first prize which was a little gold medal and also a heat in the finals at Nottingham. We only had two weeks to practise, but as it happened we didn't meet until the day itself. We only managed to get a

couple of throws in beforehand, but we won. The first prize was £1,000. We don't do routines, that makes the dance very boring. On the floor Steve tells me what he's going to do mostly with his hands, like if he wants to push me round it's hands flat together. If he's going to throw me it's three steps in and out simultaneously, if he wants to throw me back I run up to him. I get most of my clothes at charity shops but can pay up to £30 for a Forties or Fifties dress. We both love the Big Band sound best, especially Glenn Miller. You can jive to Bill Haley - but when swing comes on you feel so bubbly, you can put your whole heart into it.



ACRO-ROCKER

Romek Dulin-Brzezinski, 21 (above) a soldier and bopper

My speciality is bopping. I did a lot of gymnastics before I joined up and then a lot of extensive training, so I am pretty fit. I think I find the really energetic movements a lot easier because of this - things like somersaults, backward and forward flips, rollovers and handspins, but also a lot of very fast foot movements. I can stay on the floor for any record and keep up the acrobatics for about five minutes continuously. If I've had a hard week, or a good training session the day before, I dance a lot better. ... I started rock 'n' roll about six or seven years ago in Leicester because it was the "in" thing. Now I take it a bit more seriously and I think people rate me quite highly. I was in Ulster for a while, but I didn't do any rock 'n' roll there - I had far more particular duties to perform. I haven't got long in the Army now - about a year. I'd like to join the police force when I leave. I suppose if I took rock 'n' roll even more seriously, if I pushed for it I could dance professionally. ... I like the music of the late Fifties and early Sixties - the best, no question - Presley, Cochran, Gene Vincent. And I dress in period, the old drape, winkle pickers, waistcoat and tie. Funny enough I don't like the Big Bands - to me rock 'n' roll is the stars of the 1950s, they're the ones who influence me. I do about two hours training to music, by myself, every day and at night time rock 'n' roll in London in night clubs whenever I can. Rock 'n' roll's great to dance to, great to watch.

KIWI ROCKER

Chris Martik, 21 (right) from Auckland, New Zealand

My first preference if I'm going to a night club is to have a good dance, and rock 'n' roll has a lot to offer musically. Several years ago there was some good, innovative music - Glamour Rock, then the Punk period, the New Wave - music which the young could identify with, like the revolution that took place in the Fifties. But for the last couple of years there hasn't been a lot to offer. I think I'm a moderate dancer, perhaps a bit better than that but there are many far better than me. I went through a Scar period which was not a lot different from bopping, which I mainly do as I haven't learned to jive yet. Dancing is a natural follow on from music - my

main love - and I've been doing it since I was 11 or 12. Today my tastes vary, from rockabilly through western swing to rock 'n' roll; my favourite personalities have to be Johnny Burnette, Carl Perkins, Sammie Burgess. Elvis? Great of his genre, but it's ridiculous when you see people trying to imitate him - almost an insult. It would be like trying to imitate Bowie. Impossible. I suspect that rock 'n' roll will last a long time - it could be forever. Younger kids coming through turn to rock 'n' roll and then of course there are people who were there at the time. As long as they have children and grandchildren, the influence will survive.



NIFTY FIFTIES

Bill Hayes, 39 (left) life-long rocker

I do hate this term "rock 'n' roll revival" because it never died. I'm a lad from South Shields and I've loved it all my life. That's my era. I was rock 'n' roll the first time round. You get the odd DJ talking about a revival on the radio playing Shakin' Stevens, but I know nothing. ... rock 'n' roll's my first love and you know what they say about that - it never dies. The young Elvis, recording on the Sun record label, sums it all up - so fresh and new, but he "died" in 1959 when he recorded *It's now or never*. I dress in the classic American mode - Rockabilly - baggy trousers, baggy shirt, wide tie, the Teddy Boy look was English. The Teddy Boys only like one kind of music, Little

Richard, Elvis at any age - that's not rock 'n' roll to me. The great thing about the 21s is that everyone goes for the same thing and I meet a lot of friends. Cathy's been my partner for four months (we were in the McCartney film and several videos) but she's not a girlfriend as such. You often get girls coming up asking for a dance and if you approach them it's to dance. Try that in a modern disco and (at my age) they'd probably tell you to p... off. I've taught quite a few ladies - it's easy if you've got a sense of rhythm. As long as you can tap your foot in time to the music you should be able to rock 'n' roll.

Judy Froshaug



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THE TIMES DIARY

Green as grass

I pull this cautionary tale from the *Western Morning News*. Jean Tonkin walked past the windows of her house carrying the frame of her daughter's wendy house. A neighbour thought it was a gun, and St Austell police took her away and searched the house. They found no gun, but in the deep freeze they discovered bags full of a suspicious herbal substance. "What's this?" they asked the mother of six, at the police station. "Grass," she replied frankly, so they held her another three hours while the laboratory made tests. She was only allowed to see her children again when the lab reported that the bags contained lawn clippings, put in to fill the deep-freeze so that it would run more economically.

Western highlife

The Holiday Inn, Glasgow, announces a glitzy new line in culture shock: the conference rooms in the hotel have been arranged to function either as a Wild West setting or a scene of the tropical Caribbean to provide two different themes for dinner, dancing or an unusual twist to a normal conference. There are bales of hay, Western steers and red and white checked table cloths. Or you can drink rum punch under the tropical sun listening to a Caribbean steel band. And is there haggis still for tea?

Eyecatchers

Whitebait may not be everybody's *petit poisson* but it was the choice of a PHS last week at Au Bon Accord, a small restaurant in King's Lynn. The waiter looked worried. "Excuse me, sir, but have you heard them before?" Many times. "So you know what they're like?" Yes. "Oh good. It's just that round here, sir, people sometimes send them back." Why? "It's the eyes, sir. They don't like the eyes."

A bit rough

For the golfer who has everything, a new gadget is on hand to provide "a faster, simpler and smarter alternative to a bit of wet sponge or rag" when it comes to cleaning golf balls. Mud and grass stains vanish "even from the dimples". It costs £5.50. *The Times*, on the other hand, has cleaned a golf ball or two in its day - and put it into focus - for just 20p.

BARRY FANTONI



"Lucky them. Ours plays in goal"

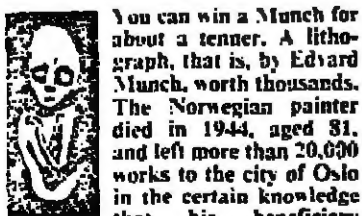
High jinks

A "sponsored bounce" for Unicef at the Temple of Peace in Cardiff is to be the high point of World Children's Week next month. The object is not only to raise money, at 25p per 10 minutes' gambling on a giant inflatable "safety bed", but to establish a bouncing category for the *Guinness Book of Records*. No such record exists at present, but the organizers are confident that they will create one and are already planning to break it at a "Grand National bounce" next year. Sounds like a real gas.

● Good ideas that never got off the ground: the National Council for the Welfare of Prisoners abroad scheme to mount a sponsored run-and-dig across the road from a branch of Lloyds Bank.

Purl before pork

I thought I had discovered the knitted sausage when I noted that at the preview of an exhibition called *A Weaver's Life*, about the life and work of the hand-weaver Ethel Mairet, Bath University's Crafts Study Centre will be regaling guests with Ethel's vegetarian sausages. But this is no sausage joke. Mairet, who helped Gandhi revive hand-weaving in India and who died in 1952, left the recipe in her recipe book. Rice, not wool, takes the place of the meat.



You can win a Munch for about a tanner. A lithograph, that is, by Edward Munch, worth thousands. The Norwegian painter died in 1944, aged 81, and left more than 20,000 works to the city of Oslo in the certain knowledge that his beneficiary would have no choice but to build a museum specially to house the stuff. The Munch museum is 20 years old this year and wants to build an extension but the city fathers, still reeling from the effects of the old man's generosity, are less than keen to cough up yet again. The museum is therefore running a raffish, with 64 lithographs as prizes, in the hope of raising about £300,000 at 700 kroner a ticket. It is, admit the Norwegians modestly, "a most unusual - perhaps even unique - event in the art world".

PHS

Recognizing the difference

by William Kingston



The high risk of investing in doing anything new can only be justified by the prospects of high profits. These in turn depend upon how well you can keep the competitors out. It may be by capability (you can do something better than they can); or by marketing (you force them to match a high level of advertising); or by legal barriers (you have the mineral rights or the planning permission). American pre-eminence in the new things that are underwritten by marketing is long-established. More recently, Japan has moved into a similar position for the innovations that depend upon its ability to exclude competitors in the market by greater capability.

Consequently, innovation in other countries must rely increasingly on legal barriers. As far as manufacturing industry is concerned, this means patents. Tragically, the way in which the patent system has been allowed to develop has made it into a reinforcement of the largest, and not increasingly foreign, firms, instead of an independent basis for investment at high risk. Few innovations can justify the uncertainty and cost of patent litigation. EMI's CT brain-scanner was the greatest advance in diagnostic technique since X-rays. The firm's troubles in obtaining and defending patents internationally may have been a factor in its loss of independence; certainly, it never received an adequate reward.

In contrast to its ancient objective of "new manufacture within this realm", the patent system now looks for absolute novelty. It is therefore only open to those who are at the very forefront of technology, which, of course, are increasingly the firms of the US, Japan and West Germany. Furthermore, the subject-matter must not be obvious to a hypothetical individual "skilled in the art", who is assumed to know everything that has ever been published about it, anywhere, in any language.

It is impossible to exaggerate the economic consequences of this. Although it is the big breakthroughs that attract the publicity, it is through incremental innovations, the countless small changes that evolve out of what has gone before, that products that can compete in international markets are built. Failure to develop one type of protection for innovation does not mean that innovation will not happen; it means that it will take place under whatever alternative system is available, and will be geographically located where that protection is.

Examination for "obviousness" bars most incremental innovation from patent protection. This type of innovation has therefore had to rely primarily upon the power of greater capability in the marketplace. In a world where the Japanese excel in this, failure to develop the patent system has handed them incremental innovation on a plate.

There are many big innovations which firms of the second economic rank are quite capable of carrying through, if only proper protection

for their investment was available. Consider the promising petrol-electric hybrid motor car. The broad combination of the elements in this (two different motors and a micro-processor) is "obvious" and therefore unpatentable.

Any investment in developing it can therefore only be made under the umbrella of capability. Even America's General Electric does not regard its own huge strength as offering enough protection, because of the looming capability of Japanese rivals, without a \$10 million research and development grant from the US government.

On the other hand, if protection of a really adequate kind was available, the hybrid car would offer an investment opportunity for firms much smaller than GE in many countries other than the United States. It is the yawning gap between patents and money-making reality, which stops such investment oppor-

tunities. Consequently, in many industries, innovation no longer makes business sense, and industrial decline is inevitable.

It is to solve just this problem that a new innovation warrant system is needed. It would leave the existing patent system untouched, would run parallel to it, and it should not be administered by the Patent Office.

Like patents, warrants would confer exclusive rights for doing new things but on a quite different basis. They would deal with innovation, not invention, and would be concerned with achieved hardware rather than ideas. They would be explicitly linked to investment.

Their criterion would be bluntly commercial, and would cut through all abstractions. The conferring of a warrant would depend upon the answer to a single, simple question: Is the subject-matter of the application obtainable now in the ordinary course of trade? For

instance, can you go out to a dealer and buy a hybrid car? No? Then, an investment to develop one is warranted. So, too, are all the incremental improvements which production managers in all industries know will be the next small step forward in their products, but for which they are now reluctant to tool up because they know that they will be beaten by competitive capability, probably from abroad.

A warrant would be incontestable and would not have to be policed by the warrant-holder. Who would prospect for minerals if the geographical limits of his licence could be called into question at any time? Yet this is no more than any present patentee is asked to do. And why should it be a crime to steal a firm's cash, but not embodied information which it has risked much to generate?

Clearly, warrants would convey far more specific market power to manufacturing firms than anything available to them at present, and they must do so if they are to generate the massive wave of new investment that is needed. What would make this acceptable is a shift from time to money as the measure of the monopoly. For administrative convenience, time might still be used for minor innovations, but for the major ones, a warrant would give its holder a monopoly until he had obtained back as profits a prescribed multiple of his investment. The "multiple" could be varied according to regional or other needs.

Competitors could not object to generous terms in a warrant, since the more profitable an investment turns out to be, the quicker the monopoly would be ended. All the techniques for measuring the value of a warrant in terms of money could be adapted from those already used for monitoring complex defence development contracts.

The warrant system also would fit without strain into existing international arrangements. The most relevant of these, the Paris Convention, provides for equal treatment of native and foreign firms. Thus, if the US introduced warrants, Nissan would be just as entitled as GE to obtain one for the hybrid car in respect of investment in the United States. The implications for innovation and employment are obvious. Warrants, indeed, offer a dynamic alternative to protection as a means of dealing with pressure from the Shinto-Confucian world, which can only intensify in the future.

The EEC's expert, Dr Hermann Kronz, is an energetic advocate (as well as originator) of ideas for making patents more effective, and the Commission is now funding research into the warrant concept. The concept has been sufficiently explored to enable legislation to allow a trial in one country - which would cost little or nothing. In Britain, the speed with which the Government's business start-up and business expansion schemes have been adopted, augers well for how quickly innovation warrants might boost investment and employment.

The author is lecturer in innovation at Trinity College, Dublin. His books include *Invention and Monopoly* and *Innovation*.

Gerald Kaufman

A case of urban heart disease

Anyone who needs warning about the potentially perilous future for Britain's cities should visit Albuquerque, New Mexico, as I did the other day. There are 11 exits from the inter-state highway that lead to Albuquerque, and, driving along, I waited for the one which would take me to the city centre. So I looked out for the tall buildings which I expected would tell me that I was in what the Americans call the business district. And then, when I turned off the highway, an extraordinary and, to me, appalling sight met my eyes.

It was in the middle of the day; but, instead of being among busy streets of bustling people, I found myself in a dead city. There were hardly any shops. The buildings consisted almost entirely of massive banks, looking like fortresses and often constructed without windows. What little motor traffic there was appeared to be composed disproportionately of armoured vehicles conveying money from one bank to another. Most eerie of all, there seemed to be a strange absence of human beings walking about.

Clearly, anyone who could afford to do so had got out of the city centre

I explored further. Here and there I did see groups of men, mainly Hispanic and apparently unemployed. On Central Avenue, which looked as if it might once have been the city's main thoroughfare, there were drunks and there were pornographic bookstores. It was clear that anyone who could afford to do so had got out of the city centre, which was now the domain of the deprived and depressed. Albuquerque, with a population of 330,000, was no longer a city with a living heart.

After leaving Albuquerque, I resumed reading a new book which Penguin has just sent me, *Inside the Inner City*, by Paul Harrison. Documents in degrading detail what in recent years has happened to the London Borough of Hackney. It describes the massive increase in poverty that was created in these lower depths of England's capital city a new under-class almost entirely lacking in hope.

Public services are inadequate, unemployment grinds down a huge section of the population, rampant crime imposes a daily hazard even on the very poorest crammed into the vilest housing. The greatest ambition of far too many people who are forced to live in Hackney is to go and live somewhere else. The population is falling and even

though conditions are not of course directly comparable, Hackney is on its way to becoming a British version of downtown Albuquerque, a no-go area for almost all except those compelled to remain there; and there are many other places in Britain where life is just as lamentable.

This state of affairs has not come about by accident. The process was tellingly traced in an article I read on the very day I visited Albuquerque. It was published in, of all newspapers, *The Wall Street Journal*. This, in part, is what it said: "In the late 1960s and 1970s, there was a national consensus that no one in America should have to go to bed hungry. While it was Lyndon Johnson who launched and publicized the war on poverty, many of its most important components were expanded under Richard Nixon. ... There was a clear, steady trend away from the majority's long and shameful disregard of the other, hidden America of hard-core hopelessness. ... But for those whose feelings were accurately reflected by the New Right, it was a cause of concern. Big government was coddling the poor while soaking the rest of us. ...

"While Administration policies prolonged and deepened the worst recession since the end of World War II, the Administration policy also cut back systematically on programs that might help compensate for the bad times. ... The Administration has a clear sense of its constituency, and the poor are not included."

Those words apply precisely to the condition of the poor who live in the inner cities of Britain. Here too, governments of both parties once made it their objective to destroy the underlying causes of poverty. They were not always successful; sometimes their efforts were inadequate or incompetent. At any rate, though, the will and the intention were there. Now they are not.

The view in government departments responsible for easing the lot of the poor is that many of them are shiftless good-for-nothings, guilty of creating their own predicament and perfectly capable of changing their circumstances if only they made the effort. So resources have been reduced for the services on which they depend, often literally, for survival. Government funds have been withdrawn from the very places where they are most agonizingly needed.

If Mrs Thatcher wants to witness the logical and inevitable outcome of the policies she is pursuing, she could do worse than take a trip to Albuquerque. If that is too far, London Transport still operates some sort of bus service to Hackney.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester Gorton.

Ann Sofer

From villeins to villains

Does the Labour Party actually like the British people? I am beginning to wonder. Many of the left-wing analyses of "what went wrong" in the election portray a nation of people who are gullible, selfish, ignorant, prejudiced, hypocritical and generally pretty much beyond hope. "One of the most politically unsophisticated electorates in Europe", as a new Labour MP has dismissively called them.

But it wasn't always that way. In the theory, there was a golden age when working people were neighbourly, warm-hearted, loyal, altruistic, wise and true. And in that happy time the working class was the majority of the nation, and had only (through the Labour Party) to get power to spread its moral virtues throughout society. No things went wrong. The Labour Party betrayed the working class and the capitalist press warped its judgment.

This nostalgia for a better race of men and women is most forcefully conveyed in the writings of Jeremy Seabrook, who blames the Labour Party for having, since 1945, concentrated its appeal too heavily on individual material advance, sacrificing thereby the sense of collective duty and solidarity on which it built up its strength. The same theme runs through much of the commentary filling socialist journals this month. It has an extraordinary affinity with the old-fashioned Conservative notion that the working class, like children or servants or subject colonial peoples, cannot be "trusted" with too much money. If materialism is an evil of our time (and I think it is) it is not one that is peculiarly conspicuous in the working class.

As Barry Hinds puts it in a *New Statesman* article, "the traditional working class who 'automatically' voted Labour... has been infected by affluence, consumerism and other consequences of economic growth." ("Infected") Fred Inglis, in the *New Socialist*, talks about the fight which the Labour Party has on its hands against a whole host of modern enemies, which include, alongside selfishness and racism, the "confusion of class solubility". A novel phrase. If class barriers dissolve, the implication is, woe betide the Labour Party.

This same article also conveys a nostalgic regard for the working conditions of the past. Militancy in the miners' strike, we are told, was solid in the "traditionally mined and difficult-to-work pits", whereas there was no support in the "super pits of the highest technology with their cynically privileged productivity deals". Message: sweat and grime and back-breaking toil produce comradeship; skilled work and an easy life breed selfishness. "Do true socialists want the workers to prosper?" is therefore a

key question, and no joke. It underlines the Labour Party's dilemma, over the sale of council houses. The more people get the feeling of ownership, independence and competence, the less their loyalty to a collectivist movement can be taken for granted.

Yet I think it is a mistake to assume that these developments mean that people have become more selfish. One of the tragedies of our crazy electoral system is that the criterion of the majority (represented both in opinion poll data and in the combined vote of the Labour and Alliance parties) is not given effect in Parliament. Most people are prepared to pay more for good public services - particularly health and education - and are horrified at the prospect of the poorest in society, especially the old and the long-term unemployed, having to suffer even more. The massive defections from Labour were not after all to the Tories, but to the Alliance. People wanted a fairer society, but not the coercively collectivist one the Labour Party was offering.

But the Labour Party has stopped bothering to read the British character. It has lost what P. H. Kellner has called "the left's elitist arrogance towards the public as a whole". In particular its categorization of voters as villains, traitors or victims is disastrous. Who sees a flattering portrait of themselves in that mirror? The villains will laugh, the traitors take offence, and the victims will seek out of self-respect to evade the identification. But building up the victim vote is the name of the game. "The only way to win" (said *London Labour Briefing* shortly before the election), "is to harness the despair of the unemployed, the anger of women... the rebelliousness of youth".

It didn't work, of course. The unemployed stayed at home ("a sacred cause, but a human disappointment"), as Bernard Crick drily puts it; and women and young people in disproportionate numbers deserted Labour for the Alliance. Who, after all, would actually want to identify with those Labour posters showing helpless people being swept down a drain, or pathetic little children confronting a nightmare-huge ladder with a broken bottom rung?

Whether or not it is true that we are all specks of dust in the whirlwind of historical inevitability, our only chance of significance lying in coalescence in the "greater struggle", it is a fatal misunderstanding of the British character to assume that we are happy to see ourselves presented that way.

The author is the SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.

Reagan's home team plays away

The declining influence of George Shultz in favour of the President's old friend William Clark is giving US foreign policy a distinctly domestic flavour



Shultz (left) and Clark: the "team player" versus the trusted adviser

cabinet responsibility, also lends itself much more to turf fights than the British system. Shultz, Clark and all the other Cabinet members were not elected but were given their positions by a president who remains in office for a minimum four-year term. So there is a tremendous incentive to get the President's ear and be close to him in the White House.

Furthermore, unlike Britain, there are very few career officials in top bureaucratic posts, which are filled by presidential political patronage.

Before he joined the Reagan Administration in Washington, Clark had spent little time outside his native California. For him "abroad" was New York City. His disastrous performance at his Senate confirmation hearings when he was appointed Deputy Secretary of State displayed an almost total ignorance of the world outside the US.

He has learnt a lot since then, but the reason President Reagan brought him into the White House was not because he valued his knowledge of international affairs but because Clark was a trusted friend who had served him loyally during his years as governor of California.

Seen from the State Department, the main problem caused by Clark's ascendancy in the foreign policy field is not so much his lack of expertise but the fact that he tends to view issues from the point of view of the domestic political impact they will have on President Reagan. The international ramifications, as in the Soviet pipeline embargo, often tend to be overlooked.

These American officials, foremost loyalty tends to be to their boss whose cause they fight with the same ardour as knights battling on behalf of a feudal monarch.

The present schism between Shultz and Clark - which has also been overblown by the press - differs from past feuds in one important respect. Whereas Dr Kissinger, Brezhnev and other national security advisers were acknowledged foreign policy experts, Clark is not, nor does he make any claim to be.

Does this mean that the professional Shultz is on the way out? Almost certainly not. The White House is very concerned about the damage that would be caused internationally if President Reagan were to change his secretary of state for a second time. Besides, Shultz and Clark are said to like each other and do not differ on most issues.

However, what the present rift does show is that the national security adviser, whoever he or she may be, is likely to continue to play a major if not always the major role in determining foreign policy. President Reagan initially set out to downgrade the job but found he could not.

With the increasing interdependence of politics and the economy, and the erosion of the borderline between foreign and domestic policy, the authority of the national security adviser will inevitably increase.

Nicholas Ashford



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NATURAL MONOPOLIES

What is the point of privatizing natural monopolies? When a natural monopoly is privately owned it must be regulated. If it were not, it would exploit its monopoly power and charge too much to the consumer. But even when prices are controlled by a regulatory body, the rate of return on capital may be excessive compared to that earned elsewhere in industry, establishing a case for a special levy to reduce the dividends attributable to shareholders. Both the functions of the regulatory body and the rate of the special levy would necessarily be public policy concerns; they might generate as similar issues affecting the big state-owned utilities today. So why sell off the assets to the private sector? What would be gained?

These are pertinent questions. There can be no doubt that the case for privatizing natural monopolies is more problematical than the case for privatizing competitive corporations. The differences between a heavily regulated private sector monopoly and a highly controlled public sector monopoly are not, at first sight, all that great. Since the privatization would involve administrative turmoil for management, and some disruption of pension arrangements and work-practices for employees, the change of ownership might seem at best futile and at worst damaging.

But there are differences between private sector and public sector monopolies, even when private ownership is accompanied by regulation. The typical regulatory authority is interested in prices, quality of service and profitability. These are important dimensions of management, but they are not the only ones. There is evidence that it is other aspects which have caused nationalized industry executives most awkwardness and irritation in their dealings with ministers and civil servants over the last thirty years.

In particular, decisions on investment and its financing have been subordinated to government's wider fiscal aims. This has caused several kinds of rigidity and inefficiency. A recent and important example is that British Telecom has been required to finance its capital

expenditure programme largely from trading profits instead of borrowing, although the expected rate of return on investment would be high enough to repay any loans in future and so justify the borrowing option. As a result telephone charges are higher than would otherwise be the case.

This may or may not be a bad thing, but it is surely right in principle for the management of a business to have more say in the pattern of its investment financing than outsiders. In this context Treasury civil servants, who set British Telecom's external financing limit in relation to the desired level of total public sector borrowing, are outsiders.

Perhaps even more harmful than this form of government interference has been the practice of varying nationalized industries' capital expenditure in order to regulate aggregate demand. The original idea, which dates back to Keynes' advocacy of a "somewhat comprehensive socialization of investment" in *The General Theory*, was that the Government could boost a depressed economy by raising public sector investment. This was a much-used weapon in the armoury of demand management in the 1950s and 1960s. Whatever its merits in this role, it undermined the independence and efficiency of decision-making within the nationalized industries. Investments were timed in accordance with macroeconomic policy objectives, not in order to match customer demand. Unnecessary waste and reduced profitability resulted. If the major utilities had been privately owned, it would have been more difficult for the government to bully them in this way.

The central argument for privatizing natural monopolies may be summarized as the enhancement of management freedom consequent on government's reduced ability to intervene. Since prices and product standards are likely to remain - at least partly - subject to regulation, this strengthening of management freedom is particularly valuable in fields such as financial planning and investment-timing.

This argument applies to British Telecom and supports the Government's proposal for privatization. It can be taken a

stage further by noting that telecommunications technology is advancing rapidly. In due course technological changes may allow BT to enter new businesses in information retrieval and dissemination, perhaps in collaboration with private sector companies. If BT were to stay publicly owned its scope for manoeuvre and expansion in these innovative areas would be needlessly cramped.

The granting of more responsibility to management should improve efficiency in the major utilities. But efficiency is not the only consideration. The transfer of functions and powers from politicians to managers should be seen as part of a larger process in which individual responsibility is strengthened and the economic role of the state reduced. If there is a consistent philosophy behind the present Government's approach to industrial policy, this must surely be one of its guiding principles.

But the Government should not stop at privatization. It should also, as far as possible, transform industries now dominated or monopolized by one supplier into more competitive structures. Few industries are natural monopolies in a pure sense. As is well-known, BT now has to compete with Mercury on trunk lines. There are other, more surprising cases where competition might be promoted. For example, although electricity and gas distribution are natural monopolies, electricity and gas production are not. It would be technically feasible for many rival power stations to supply electricity to the national grid, each trying to outbid the other on price. There is nothing inevitable and preordained about the CEBG dominating the production of electricity in this country.

Indeed, BT's privatization might be more acceptable if it were accompanied by convincing steps to increase competition further in the telecommunications market. But even in the absence of such steps privatization would be beneficial. Regulated private sector monopolies may be a second-best solution compared to the competitive ideal, but they are a definite improvement on the third or fourth-best solution of nationalized monopolies.

FLASHES OF SILENCE

Seldom can an editor have had such an inspired idea for filling his opinion columns during the silly season as that which M. André Laurens of *Le Monde* has hit on this year: a debate on "the silence of the left-wing intellectuals". The title clearly involved a deliberate paradox, if not a provocation. To accuse a French intellectual, especially a left-wing one, of being silent is like calling a lobbyist inactive or a gossip columnist discreet. The function of the intellectual in France, at least since Zola's time, is to be seen and heard *sur la place publique*. A silent intellectual cannot, by definition, be pulling his weight.

Moreover, M. Laurens found the perfect red rag to wave at this particular bull: an article by M. Max Gallo, a novelist who has taken service as government spokesman, telling his fellow intellectuals to pull their socks up and get down to a spot of constructive social thought. Sounding almost like some Mrs Thatcher of the ideological market place, M. Gallo sternly reminded his colleagues that "recourse to the state cannot and must not be the solution to every problem". France, he said, "must become once more a place where ideas ferment".

As if that were not enough, *Le Monde* followed it up with an investigation by one of its reporters, M. Philippe Boggio, who wrote that the left-wing government was profoundly disappointed by the lack of support it had received from intellectuals; that it had tried in vain to seduce them with offers of "subsidies, embassies, posts of cultural councillor or missions abroad", including, incredibly enough, an attempt to make the philosopher Michel Foucault

cultural councillor in the United States; and that "two years after the tenth of May (date of M. Mitterrand's election) relations between the Socialist State and French thinkers are at absolute zero".

That was on July 27, and in the weeks since almost every issue of the paper has brought new *cris de coeur* from intellectuals, either breaking their silence or protesting that they had never been silent in the first place. Some accepted M. Gallo's premise, that the level of ideological debate in France has declined in recent years. One, indeed, somewhat maliciously pointed out that this came close to confirming the much quoted remark of the *Wall Street Journal*, a propos of the government-sponsored international gathering of intellectuals in Paris last February, that "France is a nullity in the contemporary active world of culture", and went on to cite M. Gallo's own prose as a sad example of what he was talking about.

Others vigorously contested the charge that France is not at present "a place where ideas ferment". "Fermentations," wrote Mme Hélène Farnellin, "are generally quiet and deep, what is visible on the surface being often misleading, and I cannot see, in music, in painting, in poetry, in theatre, in dance, or in literature, that this country is falling asleep as everyone insists on proclaiming..."

M. Gallo himself suggested that the left had come to power at a moment when the ideological initiative had already been seized by the right. "Is political victory," he asked, "only the belated deposit of an already

ebbing intellectual tide?" A good question, which several writers did not hesitate to answer in the affirmative. The alliance with the Communist Party seemed, to most, especially anachronistic, for intellectuals in general are now as powerfully repelled by that party and all it stands for as in former times they were attracted by it.

For many of those who took part as students in the great would-be revolutionary happening of May 1968, not only communism but socialism itself has now become an object of contempt. This revulsion was expressed by the so-called "new philosophers" of the late 1970s. For M. Jean-Edern Halier, a member of that school of thought, "socialism and culture are metaphysically contradictory and historically irreconcilable". He maintains that ideologies of all sorts have had their day, and that "we must re-invent everything, starting with the left itself".

It transpires that while by no means all French intellectuals have deserted the left, most have no desire to be ambassadors, and most admit to being disappointed with some if not all aspects of the left's performance in office. None of them, mercifully, want to be the official eulogists and apologists which (if M. Boggio is to be believed) the government was hoping they would be. Intellectuals by and large, as many of them hastened to point out, feel called on to intervene politically only when they see something to criticize, or to oppose. "Can one imagine the intellectuals satisfied or, worse, obedient?" asks Professor Madeleine Reberionx. For the love of France, let us hope not.

Political funds

From Dr K. D. Ewing
Sir, In an editorial on August 13 you express a view which is held by many people, namely that one of the purposes of the Government's proposal to amend the Trade Union Act 1913 is "the political one of quickening the decline of the Labour Party".

Readers of these columns may wish to reflect on an episode in 1949 when a resolution was before the House of Commons on whether political parties should publish their accounts. The resolution was strong-

ly opposed by a number of Conservative MPs, including the then Mr. Quintin Hogg, who said: "I submit that it is repugnant to the feelings of all decent people... to use the power of a party majority in the House of Commons to force a division upon something which is designed solely to do political damage to their opponents about a controversial matter concerning the machinery of election and party administration".

It is perhaps disappointing that the Conservatives should display one standard when in Opposition, but another quite different standard when in government. Is it too late to have an appropriate conference at which the whole question of party finance is canvassed?

Yours faithfully,
K. D. EWING,
Faculty of Law,
University of Edinburgh,
Old College,
Southbridge,
Edinburgh.
August 15.

Religious viewing and the ratings

From the head of Religious Programmes, Television South

Sir, Thank you for your accurate and well-informed comments (last night, August 18) on the problems faced by religious broadcasters in ITV. May I add a couple of points.

The re-scheduling of ITV's religious documentary output to 2.00pm on Sundays take place in a carefully created climate of worry about the commercial competitiveness of ITV. Yet, on the very day of your letter, the companies reported a 22.3 per cent increase in net advertising revenue for July, following a June increase of 17.6 per cent. Peak viewing in London was the highest since 1979, and, late-night, the highest since 1977.

The facile assertion that viewers reject religious programmes should not go unchallenged. As the BBC continues to demonstrate with programmes as popular as *Songs of Praise* and as distinguished and revealing as much of *Everyman*, religious programmes, properly edited, funded and scheduled can and do contribute both ratings and distinction to the output.

While no doubt the apparent progressive rundown in resources and production values of the principal occupant of the 6.00pm Sunday slot has contributed to the negative ratings situation there, a glance at the BARB chart shows that the programme on Sunday afternoon slot finally for BBC net at 6.00pm, but two hours earlier, Religion doesn't lose the viewers; it suffers, with everything else, from a bad schedule.

Of course the issue now goes far beyond this particular problem and you rightly call for urgent attention to it by both IBA and BBC Governors. But it is for the churches, too, to make an urgent and severe reappraisal of their relationship with the two authorities. For too long they have accepted client status as the unspoken price of their protected position: but it is to them in the end that producers and Governors alike look to insist that this simply is not good enough.

Yours faithfully,
ANGUS WRIGHT,
Head of Religious Programmes,
Television South,
Television Centre,
Southampton.

From the Reverend Canon M. M. Martin

Sir, Thank you for your leader "Religion and the Ratings". The television religious programmes cater for the elderly and those who cannot get to worship in their own accustomed church.

These are the members of society who enjoy "forty winks" at the time when ITV intend to place their religious programme.

They, for the most part, really need a religious programme at a time when they can participate. There should be a debate, and even commercial companies especially should remember all the age ranges of their listeners or lookers.

Yours sincerely,
M. M. MARTIN,
Abbeyleigh House,
52 Creffield Road,
Colchester.

Supporting Mr Steel

From Lord Mayhew

Sir, Some of your readers may be in danger of confusing the views of Lord Mayhew with those of the London Liberal Party and its chairman, Mr. Darracott (August 19). This is a mistake which those who know the Liberal Party well have long since learned to avoid.

The London Liberal Party, as Mr. Darracott makes clear, holds that final authority for our election manifesto should rest with our standing committee, with its majority of non-parliamentary activists, and that the manifesto should include policies approved by the standing committee, even though the Party leader and the parliamentary Party oppose them.

It also believes that non-parliamentary activists should intervene in the appointment of parliamentary spokesmen: last year it called for my own resignation as parliamentary spokesman on defence. On constitutional issues, the London Liberal Party thus follows broadly the guidelines laid down by Mr. Tony Benn.

By contrast, London Liberals support the principles and practice of parliamentary democracy. We also have evidence in our party leader, David Steel.

Yours etc,
MAYHEW,
House of Lords,
August 19.

Sighting the mole

From Lord Campbell of Croy

Sir, The letter from members of the Socialist Society (August 18) compared media coverage of the Cowley 13 and of "really dramatic acts of infiltration in recent times: a systematic series of Conservative political appointments to major industrial and financial enterprises - and notably BT's own Michael Edwards".

But Sir Michael Edwards was appointed chairman and chief executive of BT in 1977, and to the National Enterprise Board in 1975, when a Labour Government was in office (in both cases).

Was this a straightforward error in the letter? Or was it another example of the word "Socialist" having different meanings for different political groups?

Yours faithfully,
CAMPBELL OF CROY,
Holme Rose,
Nairnshire,
August 19.

The name of the Essex village mentioned in Saturday's leader on the late Sir Nikolaus Pevsner is Lawford.

Clarification of the Soviet threat

From Dr Robert McGeehan

Sir, It was refreshing, in the summer doldrums, to read your two-fisted leader of August 18, which swatted both Russian expansionism and its Western apologetic, the latter typified by (but not limited to) the editorials one might find in *The Guardian*.

The analysis of "the Soviet challenge", however, begs for further conceptual clarification of that elusive bugaboo, the Soviet Threat. There can be no question that Russian policies are less than benign, but is the challenge the same as the threat?

The other side of the coin of the phony cordon sanitaire thesis is the facile assumption of the utility of Soviet military power and the putative possibilities this bestows upon Moscow's capacity to engage in blackmail.

The huge Russian military machine is, of course, very unpleasant to contemplate; but what, exactly, might it do? To whom? Under what circumstances? We have indeed been surprised by Soviet aggression from Czechoslovakia to Afghanistan, Russia's use of force remains strictly limited to cases

where they think they can get away with it, excluding in particular those states protected by the Atlantic Alliance.

The Soviet challenge, in the light of the strategic stability guaranteed by nuclear deterrence, is really a challenge to the Russians themselves: as a matter of direct concern within their polyglot empire, and as a gamble in the selection of potential victims who might be assisted by Western powers.

The deeper problem we in the West must grapple with is how to identify a threat which goes beyond a challenge and - even more difficult in a time of recession and nostalgia for a failed détente - to agree on what to do about it without frightening ourselves more than our adversaries.

August 1968 is not, in my judgment, as forgotten as you suggest. What are discarded are the mistaken notions that Soviet policy is simply defensive and that "good relations" can rest upon any basic less sturdy than a stable balance of power.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT MCGEEHAN,
9 St James's Square, SW1.

Libyan views of Chad

From Mr Naji Bouzareiba

Sir, The present conflict in Chad is of sufficient significance to justify concern and a place in your leader's column ("Eating peace is wrong", August 16). However, by accepting a series of fabricated allegations which claim Libyan intervention in Chad, and ignoring the role of the United States in destabilising the fragile stability of Chad under Mr Goukouni Oueddei's presidency, the conclusions you reach are understandably at fault.

Firstly, you overlook Libya's legitimate concerns regarding the stability of Chad, which lies on our southern borders. It is natural, in view of the American threat to the Libyan Jamahiriya which you have reported frequently, that we view the conflict there, and the foreign intervention by the United States and its allies, with concern. It appears, from your editorial, that you accept that France and the United States have a legitimate role in Chad, but we have no right to express our interest.

The Libyan position, which Western newspapers appear reluctant to report, has been consistent and clear. The Jamahiriya believes that stability in Chad is crucial to the whole of the region, and, moreover, that this is dependent on national reconciliation between the warring factions. Mr Goukouni Oueddei headed such a government of national unity, created with the help and blessing of the Organization of African Unity.

Most important, Hissène Habré not only led the revolt against Goukouni's government, but did so with the direct backing of the United States. Only last June the House of Representatives intelligence committee in Washington was told by a CIA official how the agency provided \$10m in funds to finance Habré's rebel forces in overthrowing Goukouni's Government. It is justifiable, therefore, to blame the United States for subversion in Chad, and for being directly responsible for the present war.

Vacation village

From Sir Neil Marten

Sir, Mr Frank Hooley, in his letter of August 1 about the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI), continues his campaign against the decision of the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) to improve the airport on the island of Providenciales. As the Minister then responsible for ODA I feel I should comment.

He seems to think there is some mystery why Club Med failed to build its village by the due date. No mystery: it was their commercial judgement. Others, who took a different view, did invest \$13m on the same island, Mr Hooley calls them, in his letter, "foreign speculators".

He complains that the Government has "airily dismissed" the

select committee's genuine worry about drug trafficking. Not so. What was dismissed was the committee's conclusion which had no supporting evidence.

He then goes on to refer to the TCI as a "haven for tax evasion". Mr Hooley's criticisms, no doubt well-meaning, are the very stuff of the politics of the left.

As I said when I gave evidence to the committee, let us wait and review it in a few years time when the Club Med village is operating. That is the time to judge the effectiveness of the decision to improve the airport with our taxpayers' money.

Yours sincerely,
NEIL MARTEN,
Swalecliffe House,
Near Banbury,
Oxfordshire,
August 4.

Local council losses

From Mr C. M. Reddington

Sir, It may well be a vain hope to try to halt the hare first set running by Mr Sparrow in *Public Finance and Accountability* and now sent further on its way by your Local Government Correspondent (August 15), since the headline conclusion - that local authorities "lose" £200m - buttresses some of the current prejudices about local government accountability and efficiency and I fear that it may already have passed into the realm of accepted fact. But the facts in my own authority are somewhat different and illustrate, all too clearly, the danger of drawing dramatic conclusions from figures which were originally prepared for quite a different purpose.

Liverpool is listed as the local authority with the third highest amount of unallocated administrative expenses in the country. Of the £8.8m quoted, £8.4m represents the 1983-84 partnership programme which at budget time had not been

agreed by the Department of the Environment and could not then be allocated to specific services, although the allocation was subsequently made.

The return from which these figures are drawn makes no provision for this possibility and since the purpose of the return was, inter alia, to inform the Department of the Environment of total budgeted spending, this amount had to go in somewhere - in what appeared to us to be the least inappropriate column on the form.

Far from having a considerable amount of unallocated administrative costs, Liverpool's budget includes full detailed statements of the output of all departments, including the central departments.

Yours faithfully,
C. M. REDDINGTON,
City Treasurer,
City of Liverpool,
PO Box No. 1,
Municipal Buildings,
Liverpool,
August 16.

Wreck for charity?

From Mrs Veronica Ming

Sir, As the grand-daughter of an officer who perished in HMS Hampshire in 1916, I was most interested to read (report, August 15) that a propeller with a scrap value of £45,000 has been salvaged from the wreck.

If, in fact, the MoD considers that recognising the propeller to the depths will appease those who cry desecration, my counter-proposal is that the propeller be sold and the

sum raised be donated to a suitable charity project, such as Sheltered Housing.

I favour a realistic approach and little can be left of my grand-father after 67 years under water. If charities can benefit, why not salvage the entire wreck?

Yours faithfully,
VERONICA MING,
30 St Andrews Road,
Ilford,
Essex,
August 17.

Economics at school level

From Mr Bryan Hurl

Sir, If Sir Keith Joseph would care to return to his old school next month he could sit in on the course of "Economics" here at Harrow which I, and a younger colleague, teach to each year of the sixth form; we seem to have already anticipated what is causing anxiety in the mind of one of our Old Boys.

The inverted commas were chosen with care. All reputable schools have flourishing A level courses in economics; but I cannot believe that this difficult and numerate social science is quite what is intended in the current debate. And if economics is diluted down to, say, O level standard, it becomes fairly meaningless.

For the rest of the sixth form what is appropriate is consideration of current economic problems. It demands a lot from the teacher: there is no formalised text and pupil participation is essential: its topicality and intrinsic importance have pupil appeal.

The aim in the course is to examine the source of our standard of living, the importance of economic growth, weakness of the balance of payments, worry over deindustrialisation, the reasons for the "British Disease". An inevitable conclusion to the course is the insight that many of Sir Keith's fellow MPs, of whatever political persuasion, are themselves sadly ignorant of simple economic insights. In which case we seem to have come full circle: his anxiety is justified.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN HURL,
Harrow School,
Harrow on the Hill,
Middlesex,
August 19.

Body and mind

From Professor Margaret J. Christie

Sir, Mr Garnett's reminder (August 18) that good medical practice has always involved appraisal of the patient's total environment is timely: in today's heated exchanges we tend to forget the inheritance from past millennia. At a later point (1818) in history Heimroth used the word "psychosomatic", which still serves to describe the activity of appraising the totality of a patient's life.

The psychosomatic approach in contemporary medicine has both clinical and research components: the former involves much which may be regarded as "art" while the latter provides the "scientific" foundations. Such foundational research, often undertaken by psychophysicists, includes the investigation of those physiological processes and pathways whereby the effects of environmental stimuli perceived by the individual and classified as "threatening" or "worrying" - become translated into somatic disorder. This "scientific" examination of the translation of psyche into some component and underpins the activities of the clinician: there are no competing claims of body and mind.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET J. CHRISTIE,
Professor of Psychology,
University of Bradford,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire,
August 18.

Back to basics

From Dr Kenneth Surin

Sir, Your editorial today (August 10) on the World Council of Churches seems to rest on a basic misconception. In it you argue that the Council should do more to "narrow the gap between the ordinary Christian in the pew and the council". But what if the "ordinary Christian in the pew" is severely troubled by the realities of racism, social injustice and political oppression? What if this Christian clings to a purely personal faith precisely as a means of averting his or her gaze from these very realities?

"He who says he abides in him ought to walk in the same way in which he walked" (1 John 2:6). The way walked by Christ led him to denounce the cruel and dehumanising practices of the society in which he lived. In walking the way of Christ, that is, in fulfilling his prophetic function, the Christian Church may be called upon in certain situations to denounce the ways of the "ordinary Christian".

Hence, the very existence of such a gap between the "ordinary Christian" and the World Council of Churches may indeed constitute living proof that the member churches of the Council are after all fulfilling their prophetic function. It is possible, therefore, that the crucifying task of witnessing to this prophetic function may require the Church to maintain the very gap that you appear to want abolished.

If this is true, then the World Council of Churches would do well to ignore the advice proffered in your editorial.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SURIN,
The College of St Paul and St Mar,
The Park,
Cheltenham,
Gloucestershire.

Intimations of mortality

From Dr Stephen Pasmore

Sir, When I was in general practice in Kensington during the Blitz I received a postcard from an evacuated patient which read: "I have heard you have perished in an air raid, but if you are still alive will you please send me a repeat prescription for my sleeping tablets."

Yours sincerely,
STEPHEN PASMORE,
South Cottage,
Ham Gate Avenue,
Richmond, Surrey.

Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 735.7
FT 100 79.51
FT All Shares 483.82
Bargains 21700
Datastream USM Leaders
Index 103.15
New York Dow Jones
Average (midday) 1195.22
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
Index 9139.73
Hongkong Hang Seng
Index 996.28
Amsterdam 151.5
Sydney AO Index 548.8
Frankfurt Commerzbank
Index 942.2
Brussels General Index
133.09
Paris CAC Index 135.0
Zurich SKA General 288.7

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling 1.5189
Index 85.7
DM 4.0350
FF 12.1200
Yen 370.5
Dollar
Index 128.2
DM 2.6580
NEW YORK LATE
Sterling \$1.5142
INTERNATIONAL
ECU20.58573
SDR20.694143

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Coleman Milne, Kean and Scott, Supra Group, Woodhouse and Ribson.
Finals: Joe Holdings, K O Boardman International, Peerless, Resource Technology.
TOMORROW - Interim: American Trust, Corby, De Beers, Electro Protective, Filo Indur, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, George Ingham, Liberty Life Association of Africa, London and Scottish Marine Oil, Phoenix Properties and Finance, Peramb, Pericelli, Standard Chartered Bank, Taylor Woodrow.
Finals: Apex Properties, Dura Mill, Smith Whitworth, Stoddard Holdings.
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Borden Industries, Charterhouse Petroleum, Dairi, Croucher, Hawley Group, International Thomson Organisation, London Brick, Novo Indust, Pearl Assurance, Queens Most Houses, Rotok, Slough Estates, Tiley International.
THURSDAY - Interim: BBA Group, Benson Cris, Blue Circle Industries, Britoil, BSR, Carpath International, Highlands and Lowlands Berhad, Lec Refrigeration, Needlers, Refuge Assurance, Scottish Agricultural Industries, Scottish Investment Trust (third quarter).
Finals: Dairi Electric International, Hampton Trust, Moran Tea Holdings, New Dairi Oil Trust, Zambia Copper Investments.
FRIDAY - Interim: Martin Black, L. E. Benson, Essex Building and Construction Group, Miles World Group, Thomson Organisation, Wagon Finance Corporation, Ward Holdings.
Finals: Highgate and Job, Raybeck.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY - Graham House, 24 Austin Friars, EC2 (11.00).
TOMORROW - Triplex Foundations, West Bromwich Moor House, Beches Road (noon).
WEDNESDAY - Arlington Motor Holdings, Chartered Accountants' Hall, Moorgate Place, EC2 (noon). Harris Philip (Holdings), Penns Hall Hotel, Watney, Sutton Coldfield, W. Midlands (noon).
THURSDAY - Delmar Group, Manor Road, Crawley, W. Sussex (10.00). Hazewood Foods, Empire Works, Rowditch, Derby (noon). Latham James, Leaside Wharf, Clapton, E5 (2.30). A. Monk & Co, Green Lane, Padgate, Warrington, Cheshire (3.00). Ocaso Wilsons (Holdings), Great Eastern Hotel, EC2 (3.00). Vinten Group, Angel Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (noon).
FRIDAY - Lennons Group, Lord Daresbury Hotel, Daresbury, Warrington, Cheshire (noon). Rotaprint, Cumberland Road, off Hornsey Lane, NW9 (11.30).

Gloomy prospect for Davy

Little hope of revival in trading fortunes is offered by Mr Peter Benson, chairman of Davy Corporation, in the company's report and accounts sent to shareholders yesterday. Davy, which is Britain's biggest plant engineering group, recently reported a slump in annual pre-tax profits from £20.4m to £6.3m. The report says that the present year started with a reduced workload and with lower contract profits in the pipeline while orders received in the first three months of trading were well below requirements. The report also says that the company has reaffirmed its commitment to retaining its Nottingham-based Raleigh cycles offshoot in the face of mounting speculation that it might be about to sell the company to the Japanese.

Affairs before Holmes à Court takeover come under scrutiny

Revenue launches investigation into ACC after secret DoT inquiry

By Jonathan Clare

The Inland Revenue is conducting an investigation into the affairs of Associated Communications Corporation, formerly headed by Lord Grade and now owned by Mr Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian financier.

The investigation follows the launch of a secret investigation, eight months ago, by Department of Trade inspectors. This is being carried out under Section 109 of the Companies Act, which is used by the department to evaluate whether any grounds exist for further inquiries. It is understood inquiries are continuing.

Mr Holmes à Court, in

London on ACC business, said at the weekend: "There are a number of investigations - the tax people and the Department of Trade. They are out of all the publicity surrounding ACC before I arrived on the scene."

Mr Holmes à Court bought ACC after an acrimonious £60m takeover battle with Mr Gerald Ronson, a property millionaire. Mr Holmes à Court gained control in April last year. Shortly after taking over at ACC, he said it had been an extravagant company which had failed to cut back when its fortunes declined.

The Inland Revenue investigation relates to events which took place before his Australian Bell Group became the new

owner of ACC. The department's inquiries also centre around the period before control changed hands.

Mr Holmes à Court said he had not been in contact with the British investigating authorities and did not expect ACC in its present form as a Bell Group subsidiary to be involved with the inquiries in any way. Officials of the Inland Revenue were unavailable for comment yesterday.

The Department of Trade has interviewed former ACC directors and has been investigating in the general area of directors' benefits, according to ACC sources.

Lord Grade and Mr Jack Gill, his former right hand man, had

both signed option agreements with Bentrax Investments, ACC's property subsidiary, allowing them to buy their company-owned homes at below market price.

Mr Gill is still fighting for compensation for his sacking from ACC under Lord Grade. At one time he expected to collect a record golden handshake package of £750,000.

The house options for Lord Grade and Mr Gill emerged during a court battle over whether Mr Gill's compensation was against shareholders' interests. Other directors' benefits which also emerged in court included cars, yachts, a plane and a holiday villa in Portugal.

Mr Holmes à Court says he is in London for a routine ACC board meeting. His takeover of ACC started in 1981 when he bought a small percentage of shares through the stock market.

He has recently increased his shares in Fleet Holdings, which owns the *Daily Express*, *Sunday Express*, *Daily Star* and the *Morgan Grampian* magazine group.

He now owns 3 1/2 per cent of Fleet Holdings shares, worth about £3m.

Mr Holmes à Court said yesterday: "We have no plans to bid for Fleet. We just made what we think is a good investment."

City Editor's Comment

Handicapping the government broker

The Treasury was understandably anxious last week to capitalize on the latest, more modest, figures for money and bank lending by pushing out some judicious white propaganda. The proposition is simple. The money supply, while apparently way over target, is coming back under control.

The implied message to markets is even clearer. Forget about rising interest rates and keep buying the government stock.

Debt sales have been going well in the past few weeks, with about £1bn cleared in July and a further £800m, two fifths paid, safely on the road last week.

But the authorities still remember their failure to sell enough government debt in the spring. That produced a mini funding crisis as the Government's inability to borrow long boosted money supply, producing fears of higher interest rates and making debt sales yet harder to achieve.

Both the Treasury and the Bank of England are anxious to avoid any repeat in the autumn, when they will want to sell more big chunks of gilt-edged stock just at the time when pessimists have been predicting interest rates will rise.

It is never easy to sell gilt-edged in such circumstances, but changes in the markets have made the task more difficult. It is hardly a criticism of Mr Nigel Altham, pressed into service as government broker after the untimely death of Lord Cromwell, to say that his predecessor showed a remarkable feel for the market that allowed him to achieve near miracles with government funding.

Although Lord Cromwell was not in the job too long, it was said after his death that he was the best ever government broker. He certainly foxed stockbrokers, who sometimes only realized just how much

debt had been sold, in mini-tranches, after official figures were released.

More recently, the Treasury has taken a greater interest in funding with mixed success. Last week's convertible stock, which appealed to building societies with cash back in their pockets, was a timely winner. But it has not always been so. While government stocks have become more exotic, techniques seem more traditional.

Meanwhile, new blood has brought more sophisticated techniques to gilt-edged jobbing, a particularly vital part of the funding process as jobbers have the delicate task of making books in a huge market where the Government, over a period, is usually a massive seller.

In this symbiotic relationship, the government broker has an interest in helping the jobber to keep the market stable. But the two sides are jockeying for position.

Nerve and skill are vital, but two big jobbers have now discovered a secret weapon in the form of the gilt-edged contract in the new financial futures exchange.

Although futures turnover is comparatively small, it enables the jobbers to hedge their positions on interest rates, greatly strengthening their bargaining power. This is much to the chagrin of leading brokers, the third element in the gilt-edged triangle, who hate to think of the jobbers so profitably outsmarting them.

The Bank of England while approving the futures exchange, does not allow the government broker to operate in it.

The futures markets help funding by increasing effective liquidity. But the present arrangements make the government broker's task even harder, since he has to play the game with one hand tied behind his back. It would not be surprising if the authorities reconsider.

Firms want rates vetting

By Our Financial Staff

The Government is being urged to set up businessmen's rates committees with statutory rights to vet their local council's rates and spending plans.

The Institute of Directors says in a letter published today to Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, that the committees should have far-reaching powers to represent businessmen's views on rate levels.

"They have a major contribution to make to securing more reasonable levels of local authority spending and more efficient provision of public services, the institute says.

Under its proposals, each

county and district council would have a business rates-payers' consultative committee consisting of between eight and 15 local businessmen.

The committees would have statutory rights of access to all council records and to obtain information from councillors and council employees about the council's budget.

The idea, which is put forward in response to the recent Government White Paper on rates, is seen by the institute as one means of restraining high-spending local authorities. Industry has often complained about its rates burden.

Cheap cash for industry proposed

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The Treasury is to take another look at proposals to make cheap, long-term finance available to industry in order to encourage industrial investment.

In a report last month the Grylls study group chaired by Lord King and set up by Conservative MP for Surrey North West, Mr Michael Grylls, roundly condemned successive governments and Whitehall for failing to appreciate industry's financing needs and elaborated two schemes to cut the cost of long-term investment finance.

The group has met Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor and Mr John Moore, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, to discuss their proposals.

Treasury ministers are said to sympathize with the group's aims although they are unconvinced about the methods put forward.

However, Treasury officials will study the plans and the Grylls study group is to meet Mr Moore again next month.

The low level of investment by British industry was highlighted last week by Government figures showing that the level of capital spending in the economy fell by 1.5 per cent in the first half of this year compared with the previous six months.

Apart from encouraging investment, the Government hoped to reduce industry's reliance on bank borrowing, thereby making it easier to control the money supply.

The Grylls group has proposed allowing companies to borrow medium/long term from approved banks and institutions but pay interest net of corporation tax thus improving cash flow. The other proposal is to stabilize base rates at 6 per cent for calculating interest on long-term investment loans by providing a government subsidy when rates are higher.

The group argues the net cost to government would be small when higher output and revenues were taken into account.

Many industrialists believe the time has come to take a more radical approach to reducing the cost of investment for industry, although there are wide differences of views on how this should be achieved.

Gold bullion seized by Customs

By Jeremy Warner

Almost every gold trading company in London has been interviewed by Customs and Excise officers in connection with a suspected value-added tax fraud involving huge amounts of smuggled gold coins and bullion.

Gold held by a number of the larger companies in the London market and worth millions of pounds has recently been seized or frozen for the purposes of trading, by Customs and Excise.

The companies involved in the action are recipients of the gold, holding it on behalf of others.

Mr John Hyde, chairman of Charterhouse Japhet which is believed to have had about \$1m (£660,000) worth of gold frozen, said: "This is very delicate at the moment. Customs has no complaints against the bank or its employees. We just happened to be holding the gold when the music stopped."

The suspected swindle involves smuggling gold into Britain and then selling to legitimate traders at a price that has the 15 per cent VAT element built in.

Until last year when the Government imposed VAT on the sale of gold coins, it was unnecessary to smuggle gold into the country to pay off the VAT fraud. The fraudsters would simply melt down the coins, sell them as bullion and sell them on as bullion which was not.

A two-month trial of eight men accused of a £2m VAT gold fraud was halted in June.

London bullion dealers stopped trading in coins with the public at the beginning of this month after coming under increasing pressure



Sir Patrick Neill: facing changes

Greater powers likely for CSI

By Our Financial Staff

The Council for the Securities Industry is likely to play a significant role in guiding through proposed changes of the Stock Exchange rule book.

It is understood the Bank of England wants it to act as the new appeal body which would listen to applications for membership which have been rejected by the Stock Exchange. It will be the first time such a procedure has existed. Previously the Stock Exchange's word was final.

The changes are part of a package proposed by the Stock Exchange in return for an out-of-court settlement of its case with the Office of Fair Trading.

The OFT's action, which alleges the Stock Exchange's rule book is against the public interest, stands adjourned while the exchange works out satisfactory reforms.

The CSI, whose chairman is Sir Patrick Neill, is likely to play an important role here, too. The Bank of England set up the CSI five years ago during a Labour Government in an

Portugal poised to pass lay-off laws

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

The Portuguese Government is preparing three laws to present to Parliament which are aimed at drastically altering the face of the Portuguese economy in the next 18 months.

The first will permit workers to be temporarily laid off by companies in severe economic straits. Under present laws they cannot be laid off or fired - a situation which has put many companies on the verge of bankruptcy.

The Government is paying vast sums to keep State-run industries, such as the shipyards, transport companies and railways, running with an excess of workers.

The second law will open up nationalized sectors such as banking, insurance, cement, fertilizers and eventually beer to private investment.

The government plans to authorize centralized banks for agriculture, exports and investment.

ment. Foreign banks would be oriented towards exports.

The third law is anti-union legislation aimed at preventing misuse of public funds. Stiff sentences will be meted out to people using public office to benefit themselves.

Under the lay-off law, workers can be laid off for up to two years, during which time they will be entitled to 60 per cent of their salary and all of their welfare benefits. However, they cannot take on other jobs under penalty of being fired.

Workers with the most dependants, or who are crippled or have seniority, will have priority in keeping their jobs.

Each company will be responsible for paying their workers. The government will take on half of the cost when the company is unable to meet payment.

The law will apply to private and state-run companies.

Aero engine deal nearer

By Our Financial Staff

Talks in New York have paved the way for what will soon be announced as the world's biggest aero-engine manufacturing joint venture.

Rolls-Royce, Pratt and Whitney of the US and five companies from Japan, West Germany and Italy initiated an agreement in March to develop a new engine.

When the new company, International Aero Engines, is incorporated, Rolls-Royce will have to conclude talks with the British Government about a development grant. It is expected to come up with about £500m, or about a third of the expected development costs.

LAE's job is to build an engine from scratch for a new breed of short-range, 150-seat aircraft. Airbus Industries last month estimated that the market to the end of the century for such a plane could be as big as 3,600, which could make total aircraft sales worth \$125bn (about £28bn).

The Japanese partners - the heavy industries divisions of Mitsubishi, Kawasaki and Ishikawajima Harima, which have formed Japanese Aerocrafts Corporation, and which will work with Rolls-Royce on the front end, or compression, part of the engine - will also have to seek government aid.

Change in fortune for the commodities king

Courts pursue Wall Street firm

From Eric Berg (New York Times), New York

United States Government calls a massive tax evasion scheme.

For almost 18 months, government prosecutors have been trying to determine whether Marc Rich & Co charged an artificially high price for oil sold to its US subsidiary in order to reduce the subsidiary's 1980 income taxes.

It is the classical immigrant success story. A young man who speaks no English flees war-torn Europe for America where, after an apprenticeship in a business run by other immigrants, he starts his own company and becomes a multimillionaire.

It is the story of how Mr Marc Rich, a Belgian-born Jewish refugee, son of a hurler and an undistinguished school student, became head of one of the largest commodity trading firms in the world.

Now 48, Mr Rich speaks perfect English and Spanish as well as his native French, and his knowledge of commodities gleaned from years of experience at Philipp Brothers, the old-line New York-based commodity firm, is considered unrivalled in the industry.

Largely as a result of this knowledge, the commodity trading firm Mr Rich started in 1974, Marc Rich & Co of Zug, Switzerland, has become a \$10bn-a-year organization considered among the most influential and successful in the industry.

Indeed, the first public challenge to its reputation has been the investigation of the firm from engaging in what the

seemed willing to accommodate Marc Rich & Co's requests for extensions to deadlines for producing the papers.

But in late June, Judge Sand began to put pressure on Marc Rich & Co for the documents.

On June 29, he found the company in contempt of court and levied a \$30,000-a-day fine until the subpoenaed documents had been surrendered.

On August 5 it had appeared that the case was close to resolution when Marc Rich & Co agreed to turn over all subpoenaed documents by the next day in return for the Government's agreement of a lift a freeze on some of Marc Rich & Co's assets in the United States.

But the dramatic late-night airport seizure last week of two cases, crammed with documents subpoenaed from Marc Rich & Co's domestic unit had cast fresh doubt on the company's good will, government prosecutors charge.

They grabbed the cases and their courier after stopping a commercial airliner just before it was to take off for Switzerland.

And with reports circulating that Marc Rich may have asked the Swiss police to seize his documents, Judge Sand appears fed up. At a hearing last

Monday, he threatened to shut down Marc Rich & Co's United States operations if the commodities firm did not deliver the papers.

Last year, according to competitors, Marc Rich & Co's 450 employees in 40 different offices worldwide traded more than \$10bn worth of commodities.

Its unit operating in the United States, Marc Rich & Co International, with 200 employees in New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Detroit, traded another \$1bn.

Marc Rich International was sold on June 30 to Clarendon, a company formed for the sale. Its independence is a key issue in federal court.

Both Marc Rich & Co and Clarendon have headquarters in the same steel-and-glass building in Zug, a small farming community near Zurich.

Mr Rich is co-owner of Marc Rich & Co with Mr Pincus (Pinky) Green, who is Mr Rich's longtime friend and business associate, along with Mr Marvin Davis, a Denver oilman. Mr Rich also has a controlling interest in the Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, which is now a private concern.

Third World theories attacked

By Michael Prest

If it had been suggested a few years ago that an orthodox counter-attack against "development economics" would be prompted by the Third World, it would have seemed the worst recession in half a century, the idea would have enjoyed limited currency. But that is precisely what has happened.

By assembling the findings of empirical and theoretical work over the past decade or so, Mr Derek Lal has delivered on the most concise and cogent rejections of "development economics".

The orthodoxy lies in the emphasis on price as the mechanism for the allocation of resources. The neo-classical assumption that people respond rationally to changes in relative

prices, regardless of race or creed, is vigorously re-assessed. Impediments to the exercise of this choice are in principle deplored, especially when they result from government or bureaucratic decision, and most definitely if the policy is protectionist.

But the counter-attack derives its force not from a ritualistic restatement but from the empirical evidence. It is argued that countries with the fewest restraints on trade have grown the fastest (Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore are frequently mentioned) while those who retreated into autarky (Ghana, Tanzania and for a good part of the post-independence period, India) have

paid the price for believing that they could outwit the market.

The most telling aspect of the case against government intervention and direction - what Mr Lal calls the "dirigiste" - is that it has not employed the analytical tools of welfare economics. Mr Lal is careful to draw a distinction between *laissez-faire* and the market economy. He is not advocating privately-run fire brigades.

Instead, he says that if the techniques of welfare economics were applied to analysing the consequences of government policy, the outcome might be the "second best" strategy.

*The Poverty of Development Economics - by Deepak Lal, Institute for Economic Affairs, Hobart Paperback 16.53.

Engineers fear EEC will hamper trade

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

McFarlane says, comes from the belief that "employers, especially big ones, will not behave respectably unless they are confined within a ring of regulations".

Dr McFarlane describes the Vredeling directive on employee involvement as representing "a creeping and insidious form of paralysis leading to expropriation". It was, he said, the first step along the road to a non-property owning democracy "which is cynically called a people's democracy".

The so-called fifth directive from the Commission on employee involvement tries, Dr McFarlane says, to accommodate widely different national traditions and had "become so complex as to verge on the incomprehensible".

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/2	%
Barclays	9 1/2	%
BCCI	9 1/2	%
Citibank Savings	11 1/2	%
Consolidated Cds	9 1/2	%
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/2	%
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2	%
Midland Bank	9 1/2	%
Nat Westminster	9 1/2	%
TSB	9 1/2	%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2	%

† Mortgage Rates
7 day deposits on basis of index
£10,000 4% £10,000 up to
£20,000 7% £20,000 and over
8%

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Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 15. Dealings End, Sept 2. Contango Day, Sept 5. Settlement Day, Sept 12.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int	Gross	Div	Yld	Cap	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Int	Gross	Div	Yld	Cap	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Int	Gross	Div	Yld	Cap	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Int	Gross	Div	Yld	Cap	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Int	Gross	Div	Yld	Cap	Company		
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Stock	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday	Friday		
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USM REVIEW
THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS
EVERY MONDAY

THE WEEK AHEAD

Swings and roundabouts for the bankers

At the end of the bank results season Standard Chartered and Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, both reporting interim results on Tuesday are likely to present a contrasting picture of the international banking scene.

Standard Chartered is set to bounce back from a poor first half last year, but Hongkong and Shanghai will be depressed by difficulties in its home territory and by the generally less buoyant performance of banking in the Far East.

Forecasters for Standard Chartered range between £125m and £135m pretax, against £101m last time.

The dividend should at least be maintained at 9.2p net on the increased capital after the rights issue this year and might increase to 9.5p.

The South African subsidiary which provides a big chunk of profits has already reported a 15 per cent jump from rather depressed conditions in last year's first half. This translates into a 35 per cent growth in sterling terms due to the strength of the rand.

The recent bumper results from Barclays International bank, well for a similar spread of interests in the rest of Africa. Good growth has also been reported from the Union Bank in the US.

But the Far East side is likely to have been fairly flat and this will be reflected in the results from Hongkong & Shanghai which has had problems in the colony associated with the weakness in the property market and political uncertainty.

Expectations are for income of HK900m (£28m) after tax and minorities for the half year against HK815 last time with a boost coming from 51 per cent owned Marine Midland in the US.

This made US \$47m (£31m) in the first half against US \$37m in the first half of 1982.

The interim dividend is likely to remain at 18 cents, which represents a 10 per cent rise after adjustment for the one-for-one scrip issue this year.

In the present climate of speculation in oil shares, interims from British and Scottish Marine Oil on Tuesday are bound to attract attention but there are no chances of any fireworks from the figures.

Expectations for Britain's first interim results since privatization vary according to views on how it will treat its tax. Forecasts range between £52m and £63m net against the £52m in the five months after the share sale. The pretax result is expected to be about £250m.

North Sea oil production is likely to have been fairly flat, with decreased output from the Ninian and Thistle fields offset by higher Stratford production.

The forecast dividend is 9.9p net for the year which is likely to be split evenly between the two halves.

The falling output from Ninian will also hit Lasso, whose results are expected to be little changed or slightly down from last year's £22m net in the first half.

There will be a contribution this time from the 15 per cent stake in the Beatrice field bought at the end of last year and from the recently acquired Indonesian assets of Hudebay.

Against this must be set an inevitable rise in financing charges on the costs of the acquisitions well as capital spending and increases in working capital.

Followers of the London Brick stock Johnson take over situation will be looking for good interim gains from London Brick on Wednesday and estimates are for a pre-tax profit of about £9.5m against £7.4m.

This is mainly thanks to the building leading to a jump in brick deliveries. There will also be a higher contribution from Brick and Pipe, the Australian interests and an improvement on the landfill and waste disposal side. Dividends are not declared at this stage.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Rosier outlook for loan rates

The outlook for interest rates has changed dramatically recently. Not long ago higher interest rates in both the United Kingdom and United States by the autumn seemed inevitable.

Prospects for the US are still cloudy, but encouraging money supply figures in the past two weeks have led to some softening in dollar rates and a fall in the dollar.

Markets are now waiting to see if anything emerges from this week's Federal Open Markets Committee meeting. At the moment there is still strong disagreement whether we are seeing anything more than a temporary respite.

In the United Kingdom, however, there are increasing indications that interest rates are unlikely to go up. Developments in the US could still prove the joker in the pack, but the Government's wishes are clear and last week the Treasury reassured markets that money supply growth should continue to slacken.

The recent spate of gloomy economic news suggesting that the recovery is anything but firmly based and vigorous has been something to do with Treasury optimism.

A further indication of how the economy is performing should emerge from this week's key economic statistic - the July balance of payments figures.

The trade balance has moved erratically this year. A £52m trade deficit in May became a £123m surplus in June, pushing the current account back into surplus by £37m.

For July, there may be a lower surplus on oil but forecasts are still for surplus on the current account last month.

Accompanying the balance of payments figures on Wednesday are June figures for new orders for construction.

HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career training

Is there a life outside the universities?

Diversity is often said to be the hallmark of the British educational system. This is certainly true of our higher education provision. But the danger is that the variety of courses may be confusing to the uninitiated parent or student. So if, following A-level results, you are looking for the first time at higher education outside the universities, do not be alarmed if it all seems very confusing. In reality, for the purpose of choosing a course of degree-level study, the ground rules are very simple.

Basically, outside the universities, there are two main classes of higher education institutions - the polytechnics and the institute of higher education. The important point is who awards their degrees. And the answer, almost but not quite universally, is the Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA). So, for example, whether you go to Plymouth Polytechnic to study history or the neighbouring College of St Mark and St John (an institute of higher education) to study the same subject you will emerge at the end in either case with a BA from CNAA.

In short, if you find yourself in the middle of a crisis revision of plans following A-level results, do not bother with the politics and bureaucracy of the educational establishments but focus on particular courses, subjects or disciplines, without minding too much at this stage where they may be.

The wide range of subjects in the sciences, arts, social sciences and technologies can be sliced up in many different ways, but these days perhaps the most useful way is between "vocational" and "non-vocational" courses. Many students at the age of 18 or 19 feel ready to make a long term career decision and start training for their future. Others are intent on extending their academic and educational qualifications. It is this distinction which, in real terms, may be most important. Consequently, anyone who has submitted (and been disappointed in) an application to a university for law or accountancy or engineering or, indeed, most of the other vocational courses, should find that the course is duplicated in CNAA degrees at polytechnics or institutes of higher education.

With one or two exceptions (such as medicine) vocational courses used to be regarded as being rather less grand than the pure sciences or humanities. The realism of the 1980s, however, has changed that. "There has been a tremendous upturn in interest in degrees which prepare the students for employment", said one career adviser.

My own guess is that this trend will end up as the normal practice, especially as the government has made it clear that encouraging vocational courses is its priority. A few months ago Sir Keith Joseph wrote, in connection with medium-term planning of non-university higher education, that he hoped "priority will be accorded to scientific

In his second article for A-level school-leavers, Edward Fennell discusses the vocational degree courses at polytechnics and institutes of higher education

and technological provision of value to industry, to the operations needs of industry, commerce and the professions, and the meeting the future needs of employers more generally."

So with the political trend moving in favour of vocational courses, candidates for higher trend education, even at this late stage, would be well advised to give them serious consideration. When the polytechnics were formed, it will be recalled, their main purpose was to develop courses of this type. To some extent, this is still the area in which their strength lies.

Although there is some residual elitism about the status of non-university institutions, this is often misplaced. As William Waldegrave, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State explained last spring, "There are various nonsensical binary line nobilities to be overcome." Probably the best example of this "nobility" is in engineering, where it is common knowledge to graduate-recruiters that a number of polytechnic courses are superior to their university equivalents. As John Burgoyne, of the Engineering Industry Training Board, said recently, "It really doesn't matter at all whether you happen to go to a university or a polytechnic. The important thing is the quality of the individual course and whether it includes some practical experience of industry. Employers always look more favourably on those who have had a taste of real life engineering rather than those who have just done it academically."

So, where many vocational subjects are concerned, a sandwich course, or one which involves a "practical placement", is usually a good plan. Almost all the CNAA engineering and technology courses are four-year

sandwiches, compared with only a minority of university courses. Outside the elite technological universities (such as Brunel, Aston and Salford) students are therefore likely to do just as well on a CNAA course as at most universities.

Much the same can be said for business studies, where again it is the non-university institutions that have pioneered courses which incorporate practical placements. Consequently, whether it is a mainstream degree like the one at Brighton Polytechnic which covers economics, accounting, business law and so on; or a more specialist course like the one in computing in business at Huddersfield Polytechnic; or even the slightly exotic European business administration course based at Middlesex Polytechnic, which involves two years of study either in Rheims or Reutlingen, there is a standard one-year industrial placement for all.

Equally attractive for these vocational courses is that many of them exempt students from the examinations of various professional bodies - for example, in accountancy and personnel management. There are also a number of rather unusual courses in the non-university sectors targeted on to specific career fields - for example, "housing" administration, information systems, and public administration.

Outside the universities, there are also the vocational B Ed degrees for prospective teachers. Some vacancies still remain on these courses, not because there has been a dearth of candidates frightened off by news of teacher unemployment, but because the colleges - whether polytechnics or institutes of higher education - have been tightening up their admissions policy.

A leaflet *The Polytechnics Autumn 1983, a Guide to Full Time and Sandwich Courses, Degree, Degree Equivalent, MND/MD, DipHE and Teaching Qualifications* is available by sending a stamped addressed envelope to Career Horizons (Polytechnic) The Times, Room 137, 20 Grey's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Advice on the bookshelf

Kogan Page's series of "Careers" books has three new titles, *Careers in Classical Music* by Nela Marcus, *Careers in Surveying* by David Crawford, and *Careers in Publishing* by June Lines (Paperback, £2.50 each).

The first covers composing, performing, teaching, administration, broadcasting, journalism, and the basic principles of music, piano, and the instrument, building, and maintenance. It also has a section on competitions, vacancies, courses, and a list of useful addresses.

The same format is followed for the book on publishing, bearing in mind that it is a profession, in the words of

the introduction, "with no specific entry qualifications" other than a certain amount of luck, persistence and aptitude, but it is one in which almost any area of knowledge is useful. The text points out pitfalls as well as opportunities, and has a short list of useful contacts.

Training and professional qualifications play a much greater part in surveying, and the third of these books contains a table of earnings and prospects which is far more encouraging to the beginner than anything in publishing or music. Information is a very important factor in deciding on a career, and these little books are useful pointers.

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For further information about these courses, contact the Public Relations Officer, Essex Institute of Higher Education, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford, CM1 1LL. Tel: 354481.

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Mathematics, Statistics & Computing Production Engineering Higher National Diploma Awards by Business and Technical Education Council (BTCE)	2 Yrs. FT 2 Yrs. Sand.	An appropriate Dip./Cert. issued by BTCE
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Shultz victory on ending of US pipeline ban

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

After a bitter internal dispute, the Reagan Administration has decided to lift curbs on the sale of American-made pipelaying equipment to the Soviet Union for use in the construction of the natural gas pipeline from Siberia to western Europe.

The move, announced on Saturday, will allow the sale of 200 pipelayers, worth £90m (£58.8m), made by the Caterpillar Tractor Company, to go ahead after a delay of almost two years.

The Reagan Administration imposed a ban on the sale of pipeline-related equipment in December, 1981, as a gesture of protest over the imposition of martial law in Poland. It was a move which caused severe strain in relations between the US and its European allies who were also directly affected by the embargo.

Although the sanctions were lifted last November, and the US Commerce Department had approved the sale of the 200 pipelayers in January, Moscow had refused to complete the purchase because of the continued existence of US Government controls on the deal. The Russians contended that these controls made Caterpillar an unreliable supplier.

The decision to end controls on this type of equipment

represents a victory for Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, over Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, who had strongly opposed the move.

According to US sources, President Reagan decided to side with Mr Shultz because he recognized the pipelayers were of no military significance, contained no special high technology, and were readily available from other countries, notably Japan. Caterpillar, which has suffered a serious decline in business over the past two years, risked losing more orders to foreign competitors if the curbs were not lifted.

There was also speculation that the President had acted in Mr Shultz's favour, to dampen conjecture that the Secretary of State was losing influence. US officials made it clear that the Reagan Administration still intends to retain tight controls on the sale of other high technology oil and gas exploration equipment to the Soviet Union despite the latest action.

The removal of the pipelayer controls is one of a number of recent moves by the Administration aimed at reducing economic tension with the Soviet Union.

Reagan's team, page 10

Leading rival of Marcos assassinated

Continued from page 1

now, the president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, Mr Salvador Laurel, said as he walked out in a huge roar from 3,000 Aquino supporters waiting outside the airport arrival gate, unaware that their leader had been shot.

As Mr Laurel spoke through a megaphone the cheers gave way to gasps of disbelief and cries of "no", before they straggled away to the buses and jeeps which had brought them to the airport.

The news of Mr Aquino's assassination, "flashed" on government television five hours after he was shot, was announced by a female woman reporter, who read in full President Marcos's statement on the killing of his chief rival.

Aquino's decision, page 4
Obituary, page 12

Skinhead gang set girl's face alight

Continued from page 1

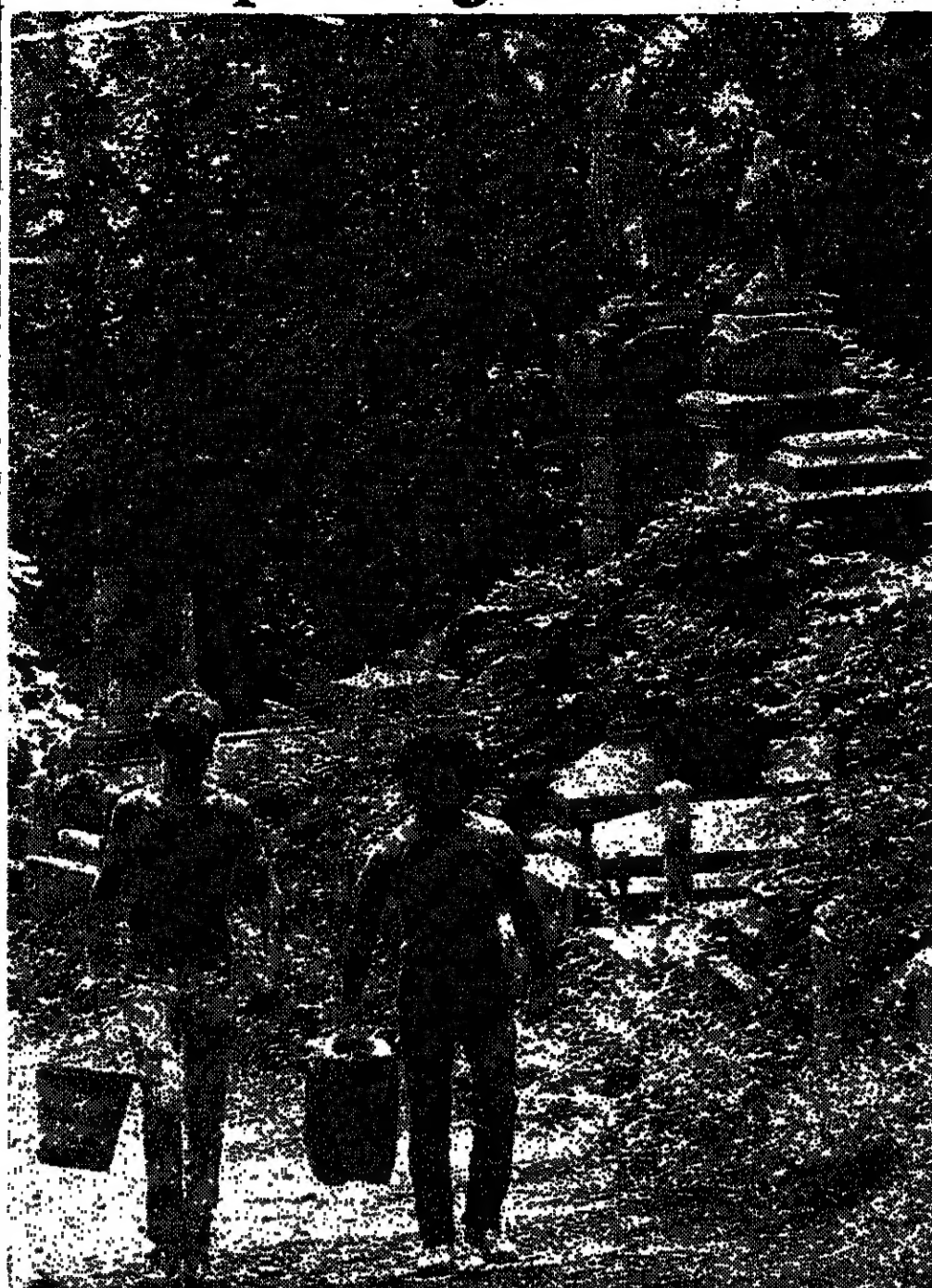
attack last week. She said yesterday: "I was playing beside a river and was going home when I saw these boys with a can in their hands and they threw it in my face. I did not know what to do, so I ran home."

The girl's mother, Mrs Patricia Mullarky, said: "She was not able to talk because her mouth was sealed up by the burns. The first day was horrific, but she has improved a lot now."

"Vicky and her brothers and sisters, who were there at the time, tried hard to describe the attackers, but the fright has made them forget."

"What can you do about it? I do not feel angry. I feel sorry for the boys that did it, they must be sick. There must be something wrong with them to do that to a small child."

Spiriting a new wilderness out of the jungle



New life for old: Two of the unemployed working on the gravestones, among them those of John Atcher (died 1853), horse-slaughterer to Queen Victoria, and Frederick William Lillywhite, the first over-arm cricket bowler. (Photographs: Brian Harris)

Framed in ivy and studded with statuary, Highgate Cemetery in north London is undergoing a sea-change (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

A place that began as a virus-free Victorian burial-ground and later degenerated into urban jungle is being turned, slowly and with great care, into a managed wilderness.

Highgate, one of seven great private cemeteries built around London a century-and-a-half ago in the cause of hygienic interment, is best known as the burial-place of Karl Marx, whose bearded, somewhat complacent features adorn a massive column in the neatly-

kept eastern section of the cemetery.

But it is on the wilder, western side, closed to the public since 1975, that the friends of the cemetery, while proudly proud of Marx's presence, are now concentrating their labours. The task confronting them is immense as they face a complex mixture of ecology, aesthetics, social history and that even less tangible quality called spirit of place.

A year-long £110,000 Manpower Services Commission project started this month with 26 long-term unemployed people joining forces with the small

band of active, largely young, volunteers.

This week the Friends of Highgate Cemetery and the Highgate Cemetery Trust launched a £250,000 appeal for restoration work on the cemetery. The Greater London Council has made a contribution of £20,000. Further help has been offered by Community Industry, a joint local authority work experience project for the young unemployed.

Their job is to restore some of the most celebrated funerary architecture in the country, to uncover and record the 51,000 graves and catacombs, many of them defaced, abraded or buried

deep under greenery, and to try to fashion out of rampant sycamores and horsetail a rich oak woodland where people will once again be able to wander.

Highgate is dense with the symbolism of a vanished world of death. Barbed here are London department-store founders, novelists, managers, prize-fighters, horse-slaughterers and - a recently discovered curiosity - Queen Victoria's midwife.

The architectural landmarks include the Egyptian Avenue and the Cedar of Lebanon catacombs, no longer a haunt of horror film-makers. Wild rose and buddleia are in profusion and, thanks to the friends, a

growing number of more delicate wild flowers.

The search for Highgate's identity can bring apparent conflict. The terrace built for Sunday afternoon strolls over the catacombs, with a distant and elevating prospect of St Paul's, was covered with buddleia, making it impossible and badly drained. The buddleia, which was a rich haunt for butterflies, had to go. Elsewhere, however, wood anemones, wild arum and oxlip are planted and thriving.

The cemetery has only been open four days a year to the public, under strict control. The last open day nevertheless

attracted 4,000 visitors. The long-term aim is for a full-time warden, an educational and interpretative centre - built in the old chapels, long unused and decaying - and maximum possible public access.

But how does one ensure that the wilderness is created properly? Mrs Jean Pateman, secretary of the friends, who owns the cemetery, puts the emphasis on gentleness, balance, and the meeting the needs of local people.

"It is like gardening. You don't finish one day and say 'Right, that's it'. It just goes on and on."

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagement
Princess Michael of Kent opens the *Women's Hour* painting competition exhibition at the Tate Gallery, SW1, 12.

New exhibitions
Paintings by Mervyn Chariton, Festival Gallery, Piccadilly Place, Bath, Tues to Sat 11 to 5, (ends September 10).

Misc

Organ recital by Chris Howard, Coventry Cathedral, 1.05.
Recital by Rajanath, folk music, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 12.

Exhibitions in progress
"Living with Robots", the British Engineering, off Nevill Road, New, Sussex; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until next Christmas).
Artists' impressions of the Undercliff from 18th century to

today, Carisbrooke Castle Museum, Newport, Isle of Wight; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 6.30 (closes end of Sept).

20th Century Portrait Drawings, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (ends Oct 23).

Rodin and his Contemporaries, City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Old Portsmouth; Mon to Sun 10.30 to 5.30 (ends Oct 23).

"I am awake in the Universe", Michael Callaghan paintings and watercolours 1968-82, The Minors, 74 High Street, Colchester; Tues to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 6, Closed Mon (ends Sept 4).

Textile Crafts: A look at non-industrial crafts such as hand-spinning, lace making, embroidery, rag-rag making, Townley Hall Art Gallery and Museum, Townley Park, Barley; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sun 12 to 5, Closed Sat (ends Oct 2).

Folding Pieces: Chris Jennings and work of Tim Staples, Asian Centre for the Arts, 57/59 Winchester Street, Chesham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (ends Sept 4).

Paintings by Elizabeth Shackleton, The Ginnel Gallery, Lloyds House, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30, Thurs 9 to 8; closed Sat and Sun (closes Sept 9).

The Art of the Doll Maker, British Doll Artists Association, Canonage Tolbooth, 163 Canonage, Edinburgh, 10 to 6, Mon to Sat (closes Oct 3).

Oxford University and College Portraits since 1945, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (ends Oct 23).

The Art of the Doll Maker, British Doll Artists Association, Canonage Tolbooth, 163 Canonage, Edinburgh, 10 to 6, Mon to Sat (closes Oct 3).

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Nature notes

In the far north of Scotland, a few whooper swans linger on the coast. In the south, swans are seen between junctions 11, 12, and 13, on the M1.

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Roads

London and South-east: A5200: single-lane traffic in Grays Inn Road, M1: Closures on both lanes between junctions 11, 12, and 13, on the M1.

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Weather forecast

A thundery low in the English Channel will move away E as a ridge of high pressure builds over N Scotland.

6am to midnight

London, SE England, East Angles: Rather cloudy; outbreaks of thunder rain, some sunny intervals; wind NE to E, gusty; max temp 20 to 21C (68 to 70F).

Central & East England, E Midlands: Rather cloudy; outbreaks of thunder rain, some sunny intervals; wind NE to E, gusty; max temp 20 to 21C (68 to 70F).

Wales, West & West Midlands: Rather cloudy; outbreaks of thunder rain, some sunny intervals; wind NE to E, gusty; max temp 20 to 21C (68 to 70F).

North & North-east: Rather cloudy; outbreaks of thunder rain, some sunny intervals; wind NE to E, gusty; max temp 20 to 21C (68 to 70F).

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NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millions HPa (millibars) on a logarithmic scale. High and low are on a logarithmic scale.

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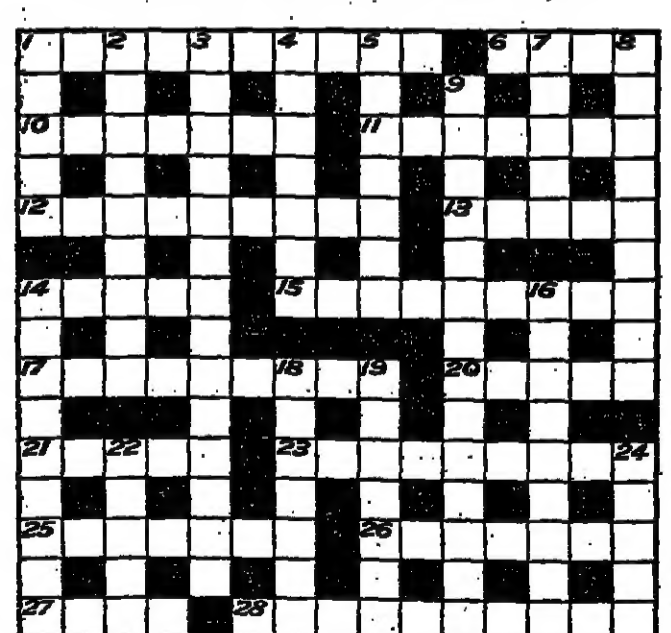
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,214



ACROSS

- This blonde leaves for the dukedom (10).
- Il-written, interminable piece of verse? (4).
- Sort out a French swindle (7).
- This fair gives practice for sportsmen (7).
- Im stocking choice liquor (4,5).
- Footman receives US president within the hour (5).
- Expressive of contempt for, soft word (5).
- Free-trader follows observer into plant (9).
- Peerless and single, having no ties (9).
- Bond returns shortly to the Orient (5).
- Saw point, also the lack of point (5).
- US breakfast cereal for a dollar? (9).
- South African Englishman that's imprisoning Pole in castle (7).
- Poor Vers, old boy, gets turned away (7).
- Sounds uncouth? Regretted this (4).
- Caterer left Portree in vacation (10).

DOWN

- Material to make? Nonsense! (5).
- Right indifferent actor seen round different Yorkshire town (9).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,213 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are £100,000 98N 625617 (the winner lives in Somerset); £50,000 107N 317453 (the winner lives in Lancashire); £25,000 68N 497473 (the winner lives in Oxfordshire).

Anniversaries

Birth: Claude Debussy, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 1862; Dorothy Parker, writer, West End, New Jersey, 1893. Death: Richard III (crowned June 1483-Aug 1485) killed at Bosworth Field, 1485; Jan Kochanowski, poet, Lublin, 1544; Ivan Turgenev, novelist, Yasnaya Polyana, 1893; Robert Cecil, 3rd Marquess of Salisbury, Prime Minister, 1885-86, 1896-7, 1899-1900, 1902-03, 1905-06; H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister, 1905-08; Michael Collins, Irish nationalist, assassinated, Bealacavan, Ireland, 1922; Sir Oliver Lodge, physicist, Lake, nr Salisbury, 1940; Michel Folliot, choreographer, New York City, 1942.

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The papers

Mr David Steel's recovery from post-influenza pneumonia cannot have been helped by the death of Liberal activists that he is stripped of his authority to decide what goes into the party's election manifesto, the *Sunday Telegraph* said. Given the latest Gallup Poll, which puts the Alliance ahead of Labour, it would be to the party's advantage if members preserve a judicious silence instead of following the questionable path taken by Labour.

The Daily Express says that emotions have been raised by the unpalatable sexual attack on the six-year-old Brighton boy as at no time since the Moors murder trial in 1966. "And people believe instinctively that all such acts of perv